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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1865. NO. 1

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Saturday Evening Commercial.

THE SATURDAY EVENING COMMERCIAL, for this week, contains the two columns of general and local news, religious and miscellaneous matter, valuable commercial evidence from all the principal cities besides other interesting oil intelligence, and a full review of the iron, oil and other markets, to just out, and may be had at the book stores, or at the counter of the COMMERCIAL office, ready for mailing. Persons desirous of furnishing their friends with the best weekly paper published in the State, should procure a copy of the COMMERCIAL and send to them at once. If you want a reliable commercial and news paper, with full reports of oil discoveries, markets, and latest war and general news, to send to your friend at a distance, subscribe for the SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL.

Dry Goods.

Extraordinary times are these, and only extraordinary events move us at all. Understanding and acting in view of the state of things with an energy that produces startling effects, is the only way to attract attention and secure success to the merchant who depends largely upon the effect produced in the minds of the community by means of advertising. This is of pre-eminent importance. The great advantage of it is fully exemplified in the case of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. Being on the alert for changes, and watching with an eagle eye for opportunities to buy cheap, they have succeeded in a remarkable degree, and, this being the usual dull season of the year, they, in a spirit of large liberality, and for the purpose of confirming what they doubtless consider a good habit of the dear people—that of daily visiting their store, have gotten up a grand sale of dry goods, at prices so greatly reduced that there can possibly be no dispute as to their cheapness, and so as to produce a great excitement in our city, and crowding their store daily with customers. Everything new and old, good and indifferent, is soldat a reduced price, and that, too, while every day brings us from the east the intelligence that goods are appreciating in value.

Value of Pure Wines in Sickness.

Few people are aware of the benefit of wine in sickness, consequently we publish the following extract from Hooper's Medical Dictionary:—

"It is a well-founded observation that those who indulge in the use of pure wine, are less subject to fevers of the malignant and intermittent kind. In putrid sore throat, in small pox, attended with great debility and a tendency to putridity, etc., wine is considered as a principal remedy; and in almost all cases of languor and great prostration of strength, wine is experienced to be a more grateful and efficacious cordial than can be furnished from the whole class of aromatics."

The chief difficulty with reliable wines has been their scarcity and exorbitant price, but this has been removed by the introduction of a pure native wine, prepared from the Portugal Samburg grape, extensively cultivated by Mr. A. Speer, of New Jersey. We understand he has limited his wine to the use of many of our celebrated physicians, and all concur in its purity, medicinal properties, and superiority to the best Port wine. Most of them to signify their just appreciation of its salutary effects, prescribe it in cases of debility, affections of the kidneys, and chronic complaints requiring a tonic, sedorific, or diuretic treatment.—*Examiner.*

Druggists sell it.

A Penny Saved as good as Two Earned.

A great saving may be made by buying your ladies and misses' furs at the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. The immense line of all the newest styles of ladies and misses' furs in this establishment, will be sold at a great reduction order to close out the stock. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's, first-class hat, cap and ladies' fur house, No. 139 Wood street.

To Grocers.

Any of our readers who wish to purchase a superior quality of groceries, dried fruit, eggs, butter and such articles as are generally kept in a first-class wholesale grocery store, should, by all means, call upon Mr. T. C. Jenkins, over and commission merchant, No. 239 Liberty street. The establishment is among the best in the city, and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine Mr. Jenkins' stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Notion's Holiday.

Flags. Pittock has an assortment. Call and get a supply. Call and get a supply.

Oil and war maps at Pittock's.

5 cents per dozen for photographs, at the ex portfolium of Pittock's.

Albums, diaries, gold pens, folios, &c., at Pittock's. All the late books, papers and magazines at Pittock's.

Tanners, Attention!

The Tanners of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and vicinity are requested to meet at G. Anderson's, No. 189, Liberty street, to take concerted action to secure a more prompt delivery of bark, and thereby avoid the delays and loss which it we are now subject to. On Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, a.m. Several Tanners

Universalist Fair.

Masonic Hall drew a large crowd last night, in attendance upon the Universalist Fair To-night the Fair will close, with the distribution of articles. The Hall will also be open in the afternoon.

First Opera Night

The sale of reserved seats for the first and second nights of the English Opera Troupe, at Masonic Hall, will commence at the music store of C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Firemen's Ball.

Annual Association Ball of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, at Lafayette Hall, on Thursday evening, March 9th, 1865.

D. Cowley, M. D.,

Homœopathist, No. 298 Penn street.

Sponges.

For an excellent assortment of Sponges go to Flemings drug store.

G. St. Leger Grenfel.

This adventurer and soldier of fortune, who was captured among the Chicago conspirators, and is now lying quite ill at Cincinnati, where he is on trial before a military commission, has a most romantic history, judging from the following, which is going the newspaper rounds:

St. Leger, for by that name he is better known in Europe and Morocco, than by any other, is a member of a well-known English family, and seems to have devoted his whole life to the exciting career of a soldier of fortune. In early life he served three years in a French cancer regiment, and had risen from a private to a commissioned lieutenant. He afterward became a consular agent at Tangier, Morrocco, under Mr. Drummond Hay. Having acquired a perfect knowledge of Arabic, he entered the service of Abdel Kader, and under that renowned chief he fought the French for four years and a half, at another time he fitted out a vessel and carried on a war on his own private account with the Riff pirates, on the Mediterranean, about fifty miles from Gibraltar.

During the administration of Mr. Polk, when this country was engaged in a war with Mexico, St. Leger fitted out and manned a vessel at Gibraltan, in Spain, to cruise against the commerce of the United States. Although he had been dismissed from the British Consulate at Tangier, and had been expelled from Morocco in consequence of the many desperate acts of villainy he had perpetrated against the inhabitants, he nevertheless had the audacity to return to Tangier in the garb of a Mussulman, in order to procure the services of a well-known Spanish brigand as a confederate in any scheme of murder and pillage. By the united vigilance of our consuls at Gibraltar and Tangier, St. Leger's piratical plans were frustrated. The vessels was seized by the Spanish authorities, the crew dispersed, and Mr. St. Leger was a second time expelled from Morocco, with the comforting assurance that a third visit on his part would necessitate the hashaw to send a head to the Sultan without the usual accompaniment of a body.

St. Leger subsequently served up as a Brigade Major, during the Crimean war, in the Turkish contingent, and has undergone tedious imprisonment during the Indian mutiny. He has also been engaged in the war in Buenos Ayres, and at an early period of the present troubles he ran the blockade and joined his co-laborers in infamy, the Confederates. For eight months he was Adjutant-General and right hand man to the notorious John Morgan. St. Leger is a fearless, cruel and bloodthirsty villain. In Morocco, where he always wore the usual red fez cap, he was known as the devil, ready to risk his own life in the perpetration of crime. The Moors feared him, and from the reputation he had acquired of possessing an evil spirit, he could traverse the country unmolested.

It is dreadful to contemplate the crimes this man must have committed against our people, dur ng his career of murder and pillage in the service of the rebels. The appealing look of the innocent and unoffending man, woman or child, could have no effect on St. Leger. He is a monster of blood, and his course of infamy richly merits a short shrift and a stout rope.

St. Leger is rather tall, has very wiry and active, and his eyes have a wild roving look, very similar to those despendoes confined in our State prison. Although he looks about forty-five, he is in reality fifty-five years old. His wife, a lady of rare accomplishments and highly connected, is now keeping school in Gibraltar, where she was compelled to ask protection of the authorities against the brutality of her husband. The steamer Earl of Lovedale, which plies between Gibraltar and Tangier, was built and owned by St. Leger, at a time when he dared not place his foot on the "land of the Moor."

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The children of Blairsville held a fair and festival February 22d, for the benefit of the Christian Commission, from which they realized $3 hundred dollars. A festival was also held in Saltsburg, near Blairsville, which met with great success.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Continued Excitement at Oil City—The Strikes on Sugar Creek, East Sandy, Walnut Bend, and Holliday's Run—Interesting News.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, Feb. 27th, 1865.

The excitement has little abated since last you heard from me. Everything in the oil kingdom is on the *qui vive*. Points of interest have not been so narrowly contracted as heretofore. For a long time valuable oil lands, in the opinion of the knowing ones, were confined to Oil Creek and its tributaries, and speculation appeared to be centred and monopolized there; but late developments have entirely exploded that idea, and they are lucky men, all of them, who have lands secured on any of the streams of the upper Allegheny, and can await developments.

About ten days since, the whole oil region was startled with the announcement of a large well being struck on Sugar Creek, about five miles above Franklin. It is something about a mile as this county can boast of. At latest accounts it is producing sixty barrels of very fine lubricating oil. Thursday last, the 16th, a fine well was struck on East Sandy. This stream empties into the Allegheny river about six miles below Franklin. Mr. Culver, Member of Congress, is one of the parties specially interested. East Sandy promises to become highly valuable for oil purposes. Lands for miles above the mouth have all passed into second hands, and parties holding them evince but little anxiety to dispose of them. There is another well down to the proper depth at the confluence of East and Little Sandy. This belongs to a Pittsburgh company, and preparations are now being made to test it. The prospects of this being a good well are very flattering.

A large well has been struck at Walnut Bend, at the depth of 350 feet. Its present yield is from fifty to sixty barrels per day. This strike has advanced the price of river property. A fine well has been struck to-day on Holliday Run, in the borough of Oil City. Reports at the time of writing places it at a one hundred barrel well.

The town is greatly crowded at present, so much so that strangers find much difficulty in procuring accommodations. The ice in Oil Creek has made a move and promises to give us quite an interesting time before we get rid of it. Many persons have done boiling properly in the vicinity of Tar Farm and Rouseville, and fears are entertained in Oil City that considerable damage may be done to buildings along the flats.

It is estimated that the oil products of Venango county, Pennsylvania, is at least 10,000 barrels daily. This, at the average price of ten dollars, at the wells, which is a low average, or over thirty-one million dollars a year. The number of wells on Oil Creek, in July, 1862, was seven hundred; at the present time, the number of wells down, and coming down in the county, is estimated at between three and four thousand.

In the Bennett Well, at the west end of Uniontown, they have struck gas in large quantities, and it has become very troublesome, bursting forth with sufficient force to knock the persons engaged to a considerable distance. The principal difficulty, however, was to prevent it taking fire and consuming the well-house, derrick, &c., which has the full head that supplies the water power. Salt water was also found about the time the gas was struck, but we did not learn in what quantities.

Intelligence from West Virginia states that the oil fever is raging with unabated fury, and as the spring opens a new zeal for boring seems to seize upon the people. Every foot of land is being leased or otherwise taken up, and firms are changing hands rapidly at round figures. Reports from Burning Spring are startling in droves, and are swelling out their gorgeous forms in large quantities. Twelve rigs working up this way, under the belief that the headquarters of oil-dom is to be found.

The oil fever in Clearfield county, Pa., is on the increase. Springs have been found in numerous additional localities, from those heretofore mentioned, which emit petroleum; but experiment alone will demonstrate whether it exists in large quantities or not. To develop this fact the *Journal* says, in addition to the well now being sunk in Clearfield, Messrs. Ellis Irwin & Son, have sold that desirable locality situate on the Susquehanna River and Lick Run, where some very fine surface indications exist. This property embraces about 1,300 acres, with a river front of 4 or 5 miles, and 5 or 6 miles on Lick Run and its tributaries, and is thought to be the best feasible territory for boring oil—a joint stock company having already been formed for that purpose.

Death of Cardinal Wiseman.

We have, by the Moravian, arrived at Portland, the not unexpected tidings of the death of Cardinal Wiseman, the most prominent champion of the Catholic faith in England, and one of the most influential of all the Catholic hierarchy. He died on the 15th of February. Nicholas Wiseman, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, was born in Seville, August 2, 1802. His father's family was English, but he was of Irish blood on the mother's side. He was educated at Waterford, England, and at Durham. He went to Rome in 1818, and joined the English school, graduating in 1825 as D. D. He was made professor of oriental language and rector of that school. He published a volume drawn from oriental MSS. in the Vatican library in 1827, and returned to England in 1828. His first work in England was published in 1836 he was made Bishop and President of St. Mary's College. He became vicar apostolic of the London district in 1847, and when the Pope restored the English hierarchy, the next year, he was made archbishop, September 29th. The next year he received the spade cardinal. Since his elevation to the red hat he has published largely upon controversial and literary subjects, and long ago proved himself a champion of his faith, he has been very prominent as a man of letters. Among his writings are "Essays on Various Subjects," collected from the London Review; "Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs;" "Recollections of the Last Four Popes;" a volume of lectures, sermons and speeches, and a drama called the "Hidden Gem."

There is certainly no prelate of any church says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, who has awakened so much interest in the Anglo Saxon world as Cardinal Wiseman; and whatever judgment may be taken relative to his faith, it must be conceded that he has borne himself warily, skillfully and strongly in the difficult position of the exponent of a living creed among its enemies, and when these enemies could point to such bloody deeds as witnessed the reign of Mary and James; where, too, family and political interests conflicted with its success. He succeeded in steering between them, and turning the whole flood of Puseyism to his favor. He has reerected monastries and nunneries and churches, and left his successor a very difficult task to equal his career. The death of no prelate of any church would probably arouse more comment than that of the one now gone.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Wamelink and Barr, St. Clair street, have just issued a new song entitled, "Oh, send my old man home again"—words by Mattie Bell and music by Herman Th. Kranke, author of "Maple by the Stream." The song can be had at Messrs. Wamelink & Barr's store.

FESSENDEN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE SENATORSHIP.—Last week, the following letter from Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, accepting the office of United States Senator, was laid before the Legislature of Maine:

* * * "I left the Senate before the close of my second term, in obedience to what seemed to be a necessity. I shall return to it with the conscientiousness that, however imperfectly, my best efforts have been given to the discharge of onerous and responsible duties. In again confiding to me the honor of one noble State, as one of its representatives, you have shown that my efforts to serve our beloved country, in the office to which I was thus called, have been satisfactory to the people you represent.

"I will venture to express the hope that hereafter, as heretofore, no act of mine will tarnish the lustre which their patriotism and devotion to the Union and to freedom have won for the people we are so proud to serve.

"The term of President Lincoln's administration now, about closing, has been marked by extraordinary events. It will form a remarkable epoch in history. According as men have played their parts in it—as they have served themselves in the struggle which has enchained the attention of the world, and the result of which must seriously affect the welfare of ages to come—will be the judgment passed upon them, either as masses or individuals. Let it be our boast that from the beginning Maine was found true to the cause of human liberty; that at no moment did her people falter or faint; that no sacrifice could shake her purpose or weaken her faith. And may the future prove, as the past has proved, that in her devotion, a cause holy enough to fight for is never to be abandoned."

A dispatch from Cuyahoga Falls, dated last Thursday, to the Cleveland *Herald*, states that while a party of men were out collecting money for bounties, they were waylaid by a man named William Graham, a short distance from his own premises. He fired, hitting one of the men, Hugh Kilpatrick. One of the party picked up the wounded man, when Graham fired again, hitting another man named Homer Filley. The crowd, who were in the highway, then dispersed; Graham refused to let any one pass or see the wounded men. Dr. Upson went up and prevailed upon Graham to let him examine the men. He found them both dead. Graham refused to let the bodies be removed, and the citizens of Stow seem powerless to do anything. Graham was finally captured after being shot and wounded in the arm.

Vice President Andrew Johnson arrived in Washington on Wednesday evening, in the spirits, and ready to assume his important public duties,

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FIRE AT OIL CITY.

NEW YORK HOTEL DESTROYED.

FOUR DWELLINGS IN RUINS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, March 3.

A large fire took place here to-day, causing the total destruction of the New York Hotel, the offices of Pool Bros. and Reisinger's, and three dwellings. The Sheriff House was saved by the Diamond Hotel.

C. T.

Dispatch by Associated Press.

OIL CITY, March 3.

A destructive fire occurred at one o'clock p. m. to-day, totally destroying the New York Hotel, four dwelling houses, and the building occupied by Pool Bros. and Lay & Reisinger. The heaviest loss is the New York Hotel, which is a new building, just finished, and was to have been opened in a few days. The insurance on the building was two thousand dollars. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. Can't get full particulars to-night.

From Army of the Potomac.

REPORTS OF REBEL DESERTERS

Burning of Tobacco at Petersburg.

GUNS BEING REMOVED SOUTH.

Gen. Sherman Near Charlotte, N. C.

His Force Rapidly Advancing.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The *Herald's* Sixth Army Corps correspondence, dated March 1st, says: Through deserters who have just come in, one of whom states he was in Petersburg yesterday, where he saw details of men at work burning the tobacco and removing all heavy guns. The guns were marked Danville and Greensboro.

Sherman is reported to be about forty miles from Charlotte, and rapidly advancing.

From Late Rebel Papers.

Federal Movements in North Carolina

General Singleton in Richmond.

Union Movement Towards Staunton.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

A Washington dispatch to the *Bulletin*, says: Richmond papers of yesterday have been received. The *Whig* contains a Raleigh dispatch from Fayetteville, N. C., stating that the federal forces have advanced in that direction from Wilmington.

The *Dispatch* says that Singleton has arrived at Richmond. It adds: His mission is to Governor Vance, and pertains to exchange bacon for cotton. All the other papers intimate it is a private character.

George semmes, W. Gillives of Virginia, has resigned his seat.

The *Dispatch* of yesterday says: A Union cavalry force is moving down the Valley, towards Staunton.

From Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF DR. GWIN.

His Position Under Maximillian.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.

The *Democrat* of this city, which affects to be well informed concerning the plans and movements of Dr. Gwin, denies emphatically, on authority of his friends, that the Emperor Napoleon has withdrawn from the Sonora colonization scheme, as was intimated by certain copperhead sheets here recently. The cause of the Mexican Empire is advancing as rapidly as could be reasonably expected. Matters have settled down, and Stephens, of Manzatlan, there were several thousand French troops there.

Advices had been received that Marshal Bazaine, with the main portion of his army, was on his way to Mazatlan, and might be expected there in a few days accompanied by Gwin. It is barely possible that Dr. Gwin did not sail for Europe. A later date than the one received from Mazatlan, direct, but if such is the fact his visit has no reference to a change of plan, as it is not in contemplation. There is no crisis in the republican capital of the Northern states; therefore, the last of May is not intended to make the States over and take possession of Arizona, the latter Mexican territory for a French empire or a French colony. Paramount authority is to reside in the Emperor of Mexico while the territory is under the protection of the French debt, and to be defended by French arms.

From New Orleans.

GEN. CANBY GONE TO MOBILE.

Good News Expected from Him.

THE FLEET BARD AT WORK.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.

It is reported that General Canby will leave for Mobile to-day. He is master of the situation and good reports may be soon expected from them. The fleet there under Commodore Palmer, is at full work.

Yesterday was observed as holiday. Several thousand colored school children, and a number of public functionaries, including Governor Hahn, participated in the ceremonies.

Cotton in fair demand, ranging from 68c. to 70c. Gold, 200@204.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The stock boards, gold boards, petroleum boards and produce exchange will be closed to-morrow and the day generally observed as a holiday for financial and commercial duties. At the Stock Exchange to-day railroad speculation was stronger and prices better with a fair demand for stocks. Government stocks firmer and some demand in gold bonds. State stocks are quiet and steady. The only feature of coal and other miscellaneous shares is Cumberland and Mariposa. Gold is steady at 52@52⅝. The absence of any advices from Sherman gives rise to unfavorable rumors, and hence the market is well sustained. The money market is easier—more capital offering and the demand decreasing. Sterling exchange firmer. Petroleum stocks very quiet; the fluctuations are entirely unimportant. Empire City sold at 500. Consolidated 250, Oceanic 470, Royal Farm 510, Tack 28, U. S. 3675, Cherry Run 101 Manhattan, 52; Knickerbocker, 88 18. Gun market is nominal, with sales of crude at 46@46c. and sales of refined, in bond, at 67@68c. free, 88@.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The sales at Gallagher's Evening Board were as follows: Gold, 199⅝; New York Central, 112; Erie, 77¾; Hudson, 114½; Reading, 103½; Old Southern, 66; Pittsburgh, 78⅝; Rock Island, 95½; Northwestern, 41¾; Northwestern preferred, 69⅝; Fort Wayne, 96½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 30¾; Cumberland, 34½; Mariposa, 17¾. Gold and Stocks very dull.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Duplicity of the Rebels.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special says: "Prisoners have been delivered to us by the rebels for several days. Judge Ould says the high water has prevented him from doing so. This has not lessened his ability to receive large numbers of their own men. It is thought an excuse for gaining an unfair advantage in numbers. No more will be delivered by us unless another instalment has arrived from Richmond.

New York Dry Goods Auction.

NEW YORK, March 3.

At the Dry Goods auction to-day, six-fourths sheetings yielded 85c.; six-fourth English Diagonal coatings 1 48; Extra Cloths and Black cloths at 1 05; Extra Wide and superfine do at 3 75@4 05@4 25.

Some of the enterprising capitalists of Shippensburg have formed a stock company for the purpose of establishing several glass manufactories near Roxbury, Franklin county. It is said that an admirable location has been discovered, with abundance of excellent sand, etc.

Treason Among the Mormons.

Sermons at the Salt Lake Tabernacle.

During the present contest with the rebels "the peculiar people of the Lord," as they call themselves—"the Lord" meaning Joe Smith, Brigham Young, or some such worthy—have laid quiet, as if to see which party would win before they declared themselves on either side. With regard to their loyalty to the Union, the Nevada, Colorado, *Journal* publishes extracts from two sermons preached at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City on the 17th of December last. They are as full of treason as language can be. The first was delivered by G. Q. Cannon, who commenced by showing the order which reigned in heaven, and the obedience of angels to the mandates of the Almighty, etc. After dwelling some time on this analogy, the speaker then proceeded to show the relation of the Latter Day Saints to the angels and the elect of Heaven. The speaker then proceeded to exhort the Latter Day Saints with reference to their implicit duty and obedience to the High Priests, not only in spiritual, but in all secular and temporal matters, going into the minutes, detailing at length their bounden duties, etc., to those in spiritual power, etc. He then proceeded to relate the often reiterated persecutions, etc., to which they have been subjected in Missouri, Ohio, New York, Illinois and Iowa. He then said that "so far as he was concerned, he would retreat no further; the devil was in their midst; the irrepressible conflict was at hand; the contest was inevitable, and, as for one, *he* was ready to meet it—to meet it right on this soil; the blow may as well be struck now as at any time, or ten years from now. Are we not as strong now as we will be ten years hence? Then why delay the contest which seems so inevitable? why wait, I say, my brethren? It is the hand of God, that we retreat before the enemy, who have followed us for the last twenty years?" The speaker then, by inspired exortations and numerous quotations, besought his hearers to prepare, guard and watch. "The battle, said he, "must be fought, and the victory won, in the name of Jesus Christ." His sermon was received amid cries of "Amen!" by the congregation.

The second sermon was delivered by Brigham Young, who said that he endorsed all that his brother (Cannon) had adverted to; "but," said he, "I don't see a solitary Gentile present. There is an element here called Gentiles. I suppose they all came here to get rich out of the mines." The speaker then proceeded to show the congregation the necessity of implicit obedience to his commands, etc. Said he, "I have, by administering upon your affairs in the Legislature of Deseret, been instrumental in putting many hundred dollars into your pockets. I say money, I mean *money*. Why, brethren, they talk about the land being confiscated. Let it go down as far as Dixie; but, brethren, when they talk about me leaving here, I tell you when I go I shall go no further than where I can see as long as those hills (pointing to them by a gesture) remain as they have, (taking his voice to the highest pitch of exclamation), we will be here." He then closed by the cry of "Amen, Amen, by the congregation). The speaker then alluded to the annihilating war which is now raging in the States, and thought it was doing his work there, and that the Almighty will do his work here; and by and by he will come with his sword in his right side, indicating his meaning by the sign of the finger, pointing to the South and nodding his head, and pretty soon he will be down as far as Dixie; but, brethren, when they talk about me leaving here, I tell you when I go I shall go no further than where I can see as long as those hills (pointing to them by a gesture) remain as they have, (taking his voice to the highest pitch of exclamation), we will be here now and forever." Cries

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style placed, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged to this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interests solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description, carefully and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Celebration.

The hearts of loyal people beat with joyous emotions, to day. They will, in unison of feeling, celebrate the glorious achievements of our armies. Gratitude to the Almighty will mingle with their mutual gratulations. The good news has sounded in our ears and thrilled through our hearts, till, the excitement of the joy being abated, we have settled into the calm and serene tone, best adapted for appreciating the magnitude of the successes and for uniting in the outpourings of profound and rational gratitude. We have become assimilated in the pleasant atmosphere of success. The rapid succession of sweet notes has settled down into a harmony. Religion and patriotism rejoice together.

Inauguration Day.

Four years ago ABRAHAM LINCOLN was inaugurated President of the United States. I was in the lurid dawn of a day of insurrectionary war. It was at the initiation of new and trying times for the peaceful and prosperous republic. Mr. LINCOLN had had no experience of the strife of arms, and little of that of politics. He was, in the Roman sense, a new man. But, as SALLUST says of CICERO, Consul of the ancient republic, "*he was the noblest of new men.*"

There was an auspicious augury in the style of his departure from his prairie-home, responding to the farewells of his neighbors with a request for their prayers. He journeyed to the capital through friendly ovations of loyalty, and through murderous ambuscades of traitors and assassins. Conspirators were still parading their audacity in the streets of Washington, while their confederates were marshaling their myrmidons for its destruction. The flags of secession were visible from the Presidential mansion. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the Stars and Stripes were trafficked and trampled in the dust. Along a thousand miles of sea coast, from scarcely a head-land fortress, or a harbor, did the national standard greet the eye of the mariner. Almost before the President took the chair of office, the war of a formidable insurrection was inaugurated. Two-faced traitors stood ready to fling open the temple of the two-faced Janus. They distinctly propounded the issue that they had decreed, "*immediate dissolution of the Union, or blood.*"

Four years have passed. There is no new inauguration, to-day. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the man of the prairies—is no new man now, but versed in the affairs of government, and familiar with the conditions and details of war; more loved and better loved, than at first, by the people who called him to this high position. With pleased and grateful eye, he looks on the setting sun of the rebellion, as it goes down amid its own blood-red clouds. The awards of sorrow and desolation have been meted out to the wreck and ruin of the Rebellion. Its deadly sons, virgins have had blood, to their dill; but *the Union is* NOT *dissolved.*

The purpose, modestly expressed, in the inaugural of sixty one, "to hold, occupy and possess the places belonging to the government, has been steadily kept in view and gloriously achieved. Not a fort or a harbor, from the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande, where the old flag of freedom does not gleam in the sunlight and float on the breeze! Whole states, in the West and the South have been redeemed from the despotism of traitors. The nest where rebellion was hatched and the dens where it hissed, have been broken up, and the veteran columns of the Union armies are now marching in upon the shrinking and skulking myrmidons of the Confederacy, in their various dodging places beyond Richmond.

It is a great day for the Republic. It is a proud day for Mr. LINCOLN. A man of peace, he was forced into a war for the life of the Union. A man of war, he has maintained the Government's life, and, we may almost say, conquered a peace that will be safe, honorable and lasting. The grating hinges of the temple presage the closing of its doors. We shall, we trust, breathe the air of an age of more than Augustan prosperity. An administration replete with horrid conflicts, we hope and believe, will be succeeded by one of peace and unity. For such a boon, it is not too much to ask a universal ascription of *gloria in excelsis*, "glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace and good will to men."

Boring.

In that extensive and growing territory known as the oil regions, the bowels of the harmless earth are bored, to unknow depths, in search of oil. The oil regions have produced an immense amount of substantial wealth. They have also grown a prolific crop of hopes, which have sprouted, blossomed and decayed on the ground. Derricks, standing with their four spreading legs over small holes in the ground or rock, are the significant memorials of hopes long cherished, but at last abandoned. They tell the sad story of hope deferred, sick, and adjourned. These are surface indications.

But boring is not restricted to the oil regions. There are locomotive borers, who resort to the emporiums of wealth, where capitalists most do congregate, Maps, statements, geological opinions, dividends, surface indications, working capital, unlimited and indefinite profits, and flowing wells compose the machinery. The lubricating power of the product is best illustrated by smoothness of speech and gliboness of tongue.

Borers form an appendage of our political institutions. They gather in the halls of legislation, they assemble in the capital of the country and proffer their talents and their services to the public weal. The race is never wholly extinct at Washington, but in the first vernal month they migrate thither in great numbers.

SHERMAN is boring into the Confederacy, in a new spot. This makes it the more painful and hence the terror and trembling, the groanings and the gloom of Richmond and the rebels. General LEE and the pleasant Carolinians find it too great a bore to be patiently borne. If they had the character of our two great Generals to fix, they would vote SHERMAN the biggest bore, as an intruder, and GRANT as the biggest for holding on.

SHERMAN.—If there was any doubt or fear about General SHERMAN, it turned upon these contingencies, viz: Whether SCHOFIELD should be able to form a junction with him, and whether the skedaddling garrisons of Charleston should succeed in meeting with the force under JOHNSTON. We have entertained and expressed the belief that the rebel detachments would not be permitted to unite in front of SHERMAN. This proves to be true. The Richmond papers intimate that SCHOFIELD has joined SHERMAN, near Goldsboro; and that both HARDEE, with the skedaddlers, and HOOD, from the West, with his stragglers, have failed to join BEAUREGARD or JOHNSTON, or whoever leads the army that has been falling back before SHERMAN. These fugitives, therefore, are left out in the cold.

Whatever, therefore, is the locality of SHERMAN, his status is perfectly satisfactory. He is able to cope with and conquer any force that the rebels can confront him with. And not only this, but he can detach sufficient forces to endanger the fugitives of Beauregard and Hood, while he presses on for larger game.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—The *Hoffman's Journal*, published at Clearfield, Pa., says: "We have made some inquiries during the past ten days in regard to the quantity of lumber likely to be put to market this season, and we find that it will be, from present indications, about two-third of that of last year; and in our opinion this will be more than enough to supply the demand. In fact, we believe it would be much to the advantage of our lumbermen if not much over the one-half now made would be taken to market."

Specie and Currency.

Under the National bank system, I see by the report of the able and enlightened Comptroller of the Currency, there were in organization on the 25th of November, A. D. 1864, five hundred and eighty-four banks, with capitals amounting to $108 984,597; bonds deposited to secure circulation, $87,070,850; circulating notes delivered, $68,864,750. I do not vouch for the exact accuracy of these two last items. The report, as I have it, is full of errors in figures and the footings differ from mine. My footings are correct if the details are so. The Comptroller states that a considerable portion of the notes then furnished had not then been put in circulation. Dr. Elder states the amount of notes furnish up to the 1st of January at $64,000,000. He had the means of being accurate and no doubt was so in round numbers. These banks can circulate but an amount equal to ninety per cent. of the bonds of the United states deposited by the bank with the Treasurer of the United States, but not to exceed the stock of the bank actually paid in and undiminished. The aggregate of the circulating notes cannot exceed $300,000,000. Each bank must keep on hand, in lawful money of the United States, twenty-five per cent. of its circulation and deposits.

The notes issued by such banks are receivable in all parts of the United States at par, in payment of taxes, excises, public lands and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands due by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt. They are not made a legal tender on private contracts.

If a bank fails, its stocks held by the United States are sold and its notes redeemed at the United States Treasury. Its notes are still receivable for dues to the United States until they are retired. Each stockholder is responsible for the amount of his stock in addition to his stock actually paid in, for all debts of the bank.

This new system has some important advantages which are rapidly absorbing the State Banks into it, and I repeat, a very few years will see the State banks entirely dissolved.

Since writing No. 2, of February 24, I have been able to correct from official data in hand the five estimated amounts in that number. This corrected the amounts to:

Coin	$142,800,000
State Bank Circulation, Jan 1	149,000,000
National Bank Circulation	80,000,000
Legal Tender Notes	431,000,000
Total of money approximate	$802,800,000

Of this sum nearly one-sixth is specie. The only item on this list that I doubt is that of State Banks. I have serious doubts is the State Banks. Since I sent off No. 3, I find that the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of last year, had been overlooked, states that the circulation of the state Banks, as returned to the Internal Revenue Bureau on the 1st of January, 1864, was $238,000,000

And in July, 1864 149,000,000

The last, if correct, would reduce the aggregate to $802,800,000

Deduct Coin 142,800,000

Leaves of Currency $660,000,000

As coin, even copper, has ceased to circulate and no paper money is practically payable in coin in the United States, the estimates in all which concern the private transactions of the country, be thrown out of the account. How then stands the quality? The money operations of the Government alone, including its loans must be performed in coin, is, in round numbers, $600,000,000 less than, in receipts, $600,000,000, and additional sums, in the vicissitudes of the general government since the payments of $1,000,000,000 of money annually. In speculation of the value of the currency regime one-fourth as much more, or $800,000,000, what proportion does this $1,200,000,000 bear to the whole amount of taxes, direct and indirect, paid in this country? Is it one-fifth, one-quarter to say it is not. Here are 25,000,000 of people, clothed and fed, in a temperate and fertile territory, with a circulating medium for purposes, public and private, of about twenty seven dollars per head. Dr. Soetbeer's estimate of the circulating medium of England and Ireland in 1855, he puts at $27.15 per head.

Now, England and Ireland are comprised in 110,856 square miles of territory. The population then was about 18,000,000, or about one hundred and seventy-two to the square mile. I need not ask any one who will have curiosity enough to read these articles whether a dense population with the same, or equal numbers requires the greater amount of circulating medium to keep the industries and energies of the community in a healthy tone. In this the middle class, who transform the products of the farm and the shop to the consumer, is of important element, and intercepts a large amount for that time. Volunteering agents are employed by the United States Secretary of War. Principals who put in insufficient substitutes are to be notified of the fact, in order that their places may be properly supplied, provided that notice be given to such principals within 30 days. In addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from military or naval service; all persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens. This penalty attaches to those who run away after enrollment, and before the draft with intention to escape the same.

Have the comforts and even the luxuries of life been enjoyed in any less profusion than now? Are not the wages of labor higher? Are provisions cheap, hard living. I answer and such all experience for it, that 10,000 men in a city, or 10,000 men in a country, will live better one-fifth or more solid food, than the same men would do in pursuing their usual avocations at home.

So let us look at the condition of our exports, the surplus of the productions of industry over and above consumption. In 1860 our exports were $400,000,000, of which $191,806,755 was cotton $2,267,15 was tobacco, $64,914,763, having for other products $141,010,367. In 1864 the exports of cotton to produce were $67,625,949, not one dollar of which was cotton or tobacco. An immense proportion of the loyal States of peculiar to each year will, under skillful management, develope a still large increase. The provisions were called for, and the capacity of part of the country brought up to fifty per cent above what the system of slavery was capable of. Add to this the immense drafts on comfortable slaveholders confiscated and sold to our gallant soldiers at moderate prices, the proceeds to be applied to pay the principal of the debt this has caused, the currency kept up that reward shall eliminate industry to its most productive energies, and no taxes in any shape, except what may be necessary to protect our own industry against the competition of those in which cheap paper labor, we can pay the interest on our debt, maintain the Government, National Banks, and $2,000,000 per annum of the army and never relax a moment in our public and private enterprises. Our system of railroads will soon be completed, the iron horse will move from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and speedily day to San Francisco and from Rio Grande to the Lakes of the North.

Destroyed the seeds. Reduce our circulation, bring wheat to fifty cents a bushel, labor and everything else in proportion, and the fruits of unlimited resources of men would vanish like a morning fog, commerce would demand a corresponding reduction in our duties, British iron want of a market. So far from paying our national debt, we could not keep down the interest. We could not borrow at home nor abroad. Canada would shout for joy, and every one in rapturous chorus, "They are bankrupt, and we will beat them at last." A deliberated when prices are high may be easily paid when they are the same, and yet be impossible when they have fallen one-half.

I would be glad to see our circulation increased to $500,000,000, and it might be easily done in two or three years. Not that I regard it any better than paper, but most people do and public confidence must be maintained by that which the public holds worthy of it. I am no worshiper of gold for silver, and should never have mentioned Jupiter that whatever I needed might be turned to gold.

My confidence is in the public energy, firmness and stability—a much more sure reliance. STATISTICUS.

A GREEK CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—We see it noticed, among the novelties of the times, that a religious service, after the form of the Greek Church, is to be opened in New York. It is spoken of as an indication of the kindly feeling subsisting between the Russians and ourselves. The opening services, embracing the prayers for the Emperor, are to be conducted entirely in the Russian language; and the assembly is to be admitted by ticket, to prevent a crowd against which the language, we should suppose, would be a sufficient preventive. The meeting is to be in one of the Protestant Episcopal houses of worship, through the courtesy of the clergy of that church.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT LAW.—The House passed the amended enrollment bill Monday. We have already printed the main features of the act. The important changes are to the following effect:—No person of foreign birth, who has resided in the United for three years preceding his arrival at the age of twenty-one years, shall be exempt from enrollment and draft on account of being an alien. A man furnishing a substitute for three years is exempt for that time. Volunteering agents are to be directly authorized by the Secretary of War. Principals who put in insufficient substitutes are to be notified of the fact, in order that their places may be properly supplied, provided that notice be given to such principals within 30 days. In addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from military or naval service; all persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens. This penalty attaches to those who run away after enrollment, and before the draft with intention to escape the same.

A SENSIBLE RAILROAD OFFICER.—When Solomon W. Roberts was Superintendent of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad he invariably wrote for the press a full and faithful account of every accident that occurred on the road, and always furnished the accounts as promptly as it was possible to gather the details into an authentic form. He did not give a one-sided or partial narrative, colored to suit the interests of the company, but a statement of just facts as they were. This is the interest of every railroad company, inasmuch as the public would learn in due time all the facts, and it was better that the information should be gathered from the railroad company at once, instead of being picked up through those likely to distort it to its injury.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

New Process of Applying Mineral Coals in the Manufacture of Metals—Sulphur and all other Impurities Extracted from Bituminous Coals—Successful Operations in Pittsburgh—Experiments in Steel and Glass Works at Pittsburgh—What Coal is Doing for Pittsburgh.

Prof. E. Daniels, who represented the Northwestern Iron Works, of Milwaukee, in the recent convention of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers in this city, has furnished the Chicago *Tribune* the following partial description of the "Siemian Furnace," as successfully in operation in our own city. The editor of the *Tribune* in commenting upon the description, says the possibilities of the discovery are so immense, that it is difficult to bring the mind to believe in such an advance in the march of economical science. It only a small part of the "Siemian process" shall prove available to the arts and uses for which it is designed, it will achieve for the inventor a place among the world's great st benefactors. Prof. Daniels' communication reads thus:

An invention of vast importance to American mines and manufactures, and especially to those of Illinois, has recently been introduced by some of this city's enterprizing citizens of Pittsburgh. After careful and thorough experiments, its merits are now fully established, and it undoubtedly deserves to rank among the greatest discoveries of the age. It is essentially a new method of generating and applying heat in the processes of metallurgy, and is known as the Siemian Furnace, so called after a German, who resides in England where, as well as on the continent, the new furnaces are being extensively and successfully worked. The principle is applicable to all the processes of reducing, refining, and working metalic ores, or metals, and, indeed, wherever heat in large quantities is required.

The most valuable feature of this invention, as applied to our Western interests, is in its use of the poorer qualities of coal. The first sulphurets coal, and even the slack and waste of the mines, are just as valuable in the Siemian furnace as coals of the best quality, if they contain the same proportion of combustible matter. The sulphur and other impurities are rendered harmless by the mode of combustion, and the highest temperature possible is gained with wonderful economy of fuel. To the latter, as well as the former, the coals of Illinois fall short from generic use in manufacturing, by the presence of sulphur, this invention is of incalculable value. Our coals take rank next to the best in the E. States, as the means of generating steam, and reducing our ores and a abundant ores to terms of use.

Having just returned from Pittsburgh, where I had an opportunity of examining this new process in operation, I will endeavor to give such a description of it as will be intelligible to that class of persons interested in the present subject of Western mines and manufactures. Without models or drawings the details can hardly be rendered plain, but the principle involved is the most discovery ought to be understood.

In the old style furnaces, the solid fuel, whether it be wood, charcoal, peat or pit coal is used directly as the heating medium for the metalic material to be heated. In the case of steel, glass, zinc, &c., the substances are enclosed in pots or crucibles, and the heat applied to the outside of these pots. In the case of steel, this process makes a radical departure from the old process at the outset. A "producer" (a receptacle of the form of the letter D) is used for generating gas. It is converted into gas by slow combustion, and conveyed through flues into the furnaces, where the gas is required. Here it combines with atmospheric air, and burns rapidly, producing a degree of heat adequate to all purposes required in the arts. This combustion is effected by the forced movement of the furnace. It may be of almost any conceivable capacity furnishing gas for one or a dozen furnaces, as the case may require. The quantities of gas generated are entirely under the control of the operator, and can be applied to whatever purposes the heat is to be applied, as the gas producers of our cities are to the supply of the various gas burners used in different dwellings. The gas is under perfect regulation like a chamber, say six feet by ten, and ten feet high. One such end walls extending a fire grate nothing but fine coal is used, confined at about such an angle as a heap of coal would naturally take, say from 45 to 60 degrees. This grate is fed with fuel from the upper portion of the inclined also, but is made of solid iron plates, covered with fire-brick. Beneath this grate is a chamber, also made of solid iron bar to break up the fuel, and detain cinders. The fuel is introduced through doors in the front wall, and is fed down the inclined grate. It is introduced in small quantities, I on time to time, as the supply is consumed. The coal being ignited at the lower portion of the grate, derives from the blast of air that, passing first with its most voluminous ingredient—nitrogen, ammonia, &c.—and rivulets of water that are retained from the process of those products are the same as those yielded in a gas retort, in the manufacture of illuminating gas, and which all of our cities are supplied with by the gas-maker for use. The combustion is now continued by admitting a gentle current of air through the grate.

In this low part of the grate carbonic acid is formed of the union of the carbon of the coke with the oxygen of the air. This gas in passing through the incandescent coke at once losing half its oxygen becomes carbonic oxide, a combustible gas of great heating value. The liberated oxygen unites with the carbon of the coke, imparting the same gas in equal quantity in its turn.

The atmosphere consists of about one part of oxygen to four parts of nitrogen by weight. The nitrogen is incombustible and tends to diminish the heat of combustion. It is necessary in order to balance this loss and supply oxygen in sufficient quantity, an expedient has been adopted of enriching the air with steam. Water is brought in a small pipe and slowly introduced at the bottom of the grate. The space is so small that the steam is decomposed by the powerful heat into its original elements of hydrogen and oxygen. The latter unites with the carbon in the same manner as the oxygen of the air, while the former is a well known combustible gas in its pure state. Each pound of water yields eight pounds of gas, which is a considerable gain as five cubic feet of air. This will be obvious when it is remembered that water is composed of eight parts, by weight, of oxygen, by weight. The generation of steam, being dependent upon the amount of heat, is also regulated by the blast. The whole is a self-regulating process, the production of gas being proportioned to the requirements of the combustion. The products of the combustible gases are, carbonic acid, water, nitrogen and ammonia. Of these the latter is the most valuable, and since the admission of air into the grate depends, in its turn, upon the consumption of the gases evolved, the production of ammonia is also dependent upon the heat required. The production of gas may be increased for several hours without endangering the process by excess of material. The mass of the fuel and the brick-work retain sufficient heat during an interval of a day, even, for the generation of gas when the supply is required. The combustible gases having been formed as above described, are made to pass some distance through a flue, which, in the case of steel works, is coiled, and made to propel, by any small amount of sulphur which may have passed with the fuel, the gas and air, and without a chimney draft, which can be done by placing the producers at a lower level than the furnaces. This is an important item, and one which former predecessors had left. They enter the furnace in a state of combustion, and there add to their heat that due to their mutual chemical action. It is estimated that about 4,000 degrees of heat are thus carried forward, while 3,000 degrees are taken from the regenerator in passing. This intense heat is not moderated, would melt down any of the refractory materials of the furnace. It is manifest the regenerators are alternately heated and cooled at such brief intervals as observation may indicate to be necessary. The result is that a vast economy of heat is effected, and at the same time the quality and quantity of work is under the control of the engineer every moment. The supply of gas depends upon the supply of air to the producer, and can, of course, be stopped by closing the draft. By placing the inlets for air or gas at lines or greater distances, the combustion in the heating furnaces is made rapid or gradual at will. So also the heat can be directed upon particular points by delicately adjusted contrivances, which the ingenious builder will apply for himself.

The advantages of this system as claimed by the inventor, and demonstrated in practice, may be summed up as follows:

1st. It enables the manufacturer to use, profitably, that large class of soft coals which, owing to the presence of sulphur, or the excess of bituminous matter, are now worthless, or only applicable when coked.

2d. It gives unlimited command of heat, without the injurious chimney draft used in the old furnaces, at great cost.

3d. Great purity and gentleness of flame, which largely diminishes the oxidation or destruction of material heated in the furnace, and improves the quality of the product.

4th. Greatly increased durability of furnace, owing to absence of cinders and perfect uniformity of heat throughout the works.

5th. Saving of space within the works, and consequent saving, the fuel being converted into gas outside.

6th. The complete control of the intensity of the heat, and the command of the chemical nature of the flame, which may be oxidizing, wholly, or changed from a reducing to an oxidizing flame, or the reverse at any moment, tending to facilitate all metallurgical operations.

7th. The complete consumption of the smoke of soft coal, so that none of it is seen rising from the chimney, rendering this furnace of great value in large manufacturing towns.

Upon this latter point, Sir William Armstrong, in a recent paper before the British Scientific Association, remarks: "The combustion in common furnaces is so imperfect that clouds of powdered carbon, in the shape of smoke envelop our cities, and gasses which ought to be consumed in the furnace pass into the air, with two-thirds of their heating power undeveloped. The production of smoke is unnecessary and inexcusable. The Siemian process remedies this waste, and removes a great source of public annoyance."

In these furnaces the heat evolved by combustion is superadded to that previously acquired by the gases. Thus, in addition to the economy, a greater intensity of heat is obtained, than is possible by ordinary combustion. In fact, as the fuel is removed in the furnace, or so much of it as is not communicated to the bodies exposed to its action, continually returns to augment the fuel, the gas appears to be no limit to the temperature attainable, except the powers of resistance in the materials of which the furnaces is composed.

Professor Faraday, in a recent lecture before the Royal Institute, says: "The Siemian process is founded on philosophical principles, and is destined to play an important part in all metallurgical operations."

The new process is rapidly coming into use in Europe. The largest glass manufacturer of heating gas in Paris, some thirty producers being erected to supply the city. In the zinc and brass works of Germany, it is also successfully applied, while in England there is scarcely any branch of iron or steel working in which it has not been thoroughly tested. The scientific and practical chemistry of the discovery is universally conceded here.

The process was first introduced into this country by Park Brothers, extensive manufacturers of steel and sheet copper, at Pittsburgh, under the supervision of Mr. Powe, their capable and intelligent engineer. The Siemian had been it applied in England. Mr. Powe erected a producer, modified to suit our American coal, and operated it for some time, to the entire satisfaction of the establishment. It has done all and in some respects even more than the inventor claimed. The quality of the steel turned out from this establishment is equal to any in the world, while the facility of managing the heat is the animating of every practical man who visits the works. The process requires of course superior intelligence in the manner, but this is rather a virtue than otherwise, as the more intelligent men should be employed in subordinence.

In the extensive flint glass works near Park Brothers, Mr. Davis has tested the process for eight months, with the most satisfactory results. The furnace formerly used about nine tons of fuel per week to do work which is now done by about five tons of the poorest coal. The finest quality of glass is made at these works. The manager informed me that it is shown by the fusion of a furnace exposed to a temperature of 4,000 degrees showed no signs of fluxing, the central pillars coming out with every ring as the shape in which they were first placed. The other establishments preparations are making to introduce the new process, and it is very clear that it must rapidly come into general use.

It is scarcely possible to estimate the advantages which this discovery is shown to be the future of Pittsburgh. Its value as a manufacturing district lying between the Lakes and the upper of Lake Superior, glass sand from New England, Missouri and Illinois, lead from Wisconsin and Missouri, zinc, chalk and iron ores, will be seen. Through the agency of the establishments and are amazed at the variety and extent of their perfected productions. Let us see. From the most delicate fabric of glass, to the ponderous cannon and steam engine, are in the coal which underlies its city. Pittsburgh is the Birmingham of the United States. From the midst of its own clouds, which brood over that great temple of industry, are the sweet incense which rises from its every fire and forge. Skilled labor waves her enchanted wand over the "black diamonds" of the coal, and fairer than Golconda or Ophir, they are transformed into gems of beauty, and the most splendid array to bless mankind. We also, have all the conditions of the marvelous prosperity, in rare combination, of perfect freedom, and unlimited capital. It needs only the intelligent forecast, and the willing mind, to bring its counterpart, on the western shore of the great lakes.

General Intelligence.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Grand League is in session at Harrisburg. The delegates report the order in a flourishing condition.

At a Christmas celebration by a contraband school in Norfolk, the teacher asked the little darkeys whose birthday they were celebrating, and they all with one voice cried out, "Genesis Bible!" The teacher found it difficult to set them right.

General Grant writes that "if General Sherman's success continues a few days longer the country can safely indulge in exultation. In a private letter from the Lieutenant General he expressed his opinion that peace is not far distant.

It estimated that the United States possess over 1,000,000,000 acres of public land, susceptible of cultivation. These are worth even at the Government price $1,000,000,000. They also own 2,000,000 acres of gold and silver bearing land, which at the moderate sum of $1 per acre would be estimated without exaggeration at $800,000,000.

Prince Napoleon, whose Union sympathies have been so remarkably manifested, would not invite a single member of the Southern Confederacy to his recent ball. The rebel aristocracy did not like it, but the Prince does not seem to care much about their likes.

The substitute camp near Portland, Maine, is lighted nights by about forty kerosene lamps, which are placed on fences surrounding the quarters. The cost of placing these lamps, it is declared, was not the cost of one deserter, and by their use all attempts at desertion are easily frustrated.

A young lady in Brooklyn, New York, is making a large number of young men unhappy. She is employed by the Provost Marshal to draw the names from the draft wheel.

Nine of the ten new regiments being organized in Illinois are full, and have left for Springfield, the seat of war. None number less than nine hundred men.

The largest carpet manufactory in the world is that of Crossley & Sons, at Halifax, England. The firm has a capital of one million six hundred and fifty thousands sterling, and employs four thousand four hundred work-people.

In a circular issued by the Accidental Death Insurance Company, of London, it is stated that 2,000,000 persons receive injury every year in Great Britain from accidents of a more or less serious character. Of these, 10,000 are killed or die from the direct effects of the accident. Others are maimed for life; and nearly all are disabled from following their avocations from the time the injury takes place until its reparation. Since the foundation of this Company, nearly $1,200,000 have been paid in claims. The Company is willing to insure all classes, except drunkards, and its annual income now is not far from $600,000.

Personal.

Millard Fillmore has founded an art gallery in Buffalo.

Miss Julia Cobb, a sister of Sylvanus Cobb, committed suicide, in Wisconsin, a few days since by hanging herself in her father's cellar.

It is understood that Dr. Livingstone is determined again to devote himself to African discovery, and is now planning an exploring expedition from the east coast of Africa into the district lying between his most northern point of Lake Tyassa and Burton and Spake's southermost on Lake Tanganuyka.

Joseph Hallock, a brother of General Hallock has enlisted as a private at Minneapolis, taking $225 local bounty.

General Leslie Coombs was knocked down and robbed a few nights ago, in Frankfort, Ky. Among the articles taken was an old watch that he values much from long association.

The death of Gov. Wm. Cannon, of Delaware, has been announced. He was a thorough Union man, elected by the Union party when the country was in the crisis of her destiny. He has wielded the powers of his high office with a firm, unwavering hand, and left no doubt as to his course or his sentiments on the exciting questions of the day. He earned the admiration of his countrymen by his advocacy of the emancipation system in Delaware, and his State papers on that subject are cogent and interesting.

THE PULPIT.

Shall We Know Each Other in Heaven?

Lecture Room Talk.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

I will read an extract from a letter which I have received from a young woman, and a mother, whose children have all been gathered into the bosom of the father:

"I am too agonized to speak contentedly. I try to pray to be reconciled, and know it is right for my darlings to be taken from me to live with God; but my poor frame can scarcely bear the loss of the best part of my soul. Four babes, all gone! I have had my thoughts connected with my boy's heavenly home, the brightest of which has been that if I were to meet him he would know me, and that I would be drawn nearer to him than to other little ones around the throne. It is my dream of happiness. Kind friends have been telling me that I am comforting myself uselessly, because in heaven we will not know our own darlings from those that are strangers to us here. It is a horrible thought to me. Heaven is happiness; and how can that be without we have our own treasures? I cannot pray or think as I ought. My dear Mr. Beecher, I come to you for help."

I cannot say that I think they were kind friends. Without doubt, they meant well; but it was very heedless and useless intermeddling even if they had been right. It is true that there are many erroneous views that a man entertain, which would be intimately connected with his character, and with his conduct, and which it would be to the last degree important to correct; but there are many views that may be called births of the imagination, for which the Bible has made the most bountiful provision, and which do not touch the character or the motives, but which are a pleasure or a help. It is not needful to touch such questions. Thus, for example, to believe that our children will know us in heaven is a great solace, an unspeakable comfort, here; and if it were literal fy a fact that they would not know us there, I would not tell it to a penitent distressed. For on the supposition that it is so, it is one of the pleasing convictions, one of those births of the imagination, forged because the soul needs some such help; and it would be perfectly innocent of any mischievous effect, and at the same time it would be very fruitful of comforting influences.

If your little child was filling its mind with pictures of the pleasure it was going to have in fishing on Sunday, if you knew that the child would have nothing to put in place of those pictures, spoil them to take them away, and leave its mind void of that with which had given it so much joy? Suppose it had imagined it all, and it would be disappointed, it would be time enough for it to find out its mistake when it got to grandpa's. Meanwhile his little pictures would stand in the place of truth.

If you take away from us all the half-truths, and all the figures, which we see as trees walking, or, according to the apostle's view in the thirteenth of 1st Corinthians, which we know in part, and prophesy in part, we shall only know in full when that which is perfect is come: if you take away from us all fragmentary truths, you take away from us some of the most refreshing of Christian influences.

But how is it with this matter? Is there any teaching on the subject in the Old Testament? None: because the Old Testament does not deal with the doctrine of the future. Is there anything about it in the New Testament, that we should be told, "There he is." I shall see him, and I shall see Isaiah and Moses. I shall see every one of the heroic names that have figured in the Old and New Testaments, besides all modern eminent Christians.

I say, then, in answer to this piteous mother's letter, I cannot think these persons were kind friends, as are called them, who told her that she could not hope to know her babes in heaven. I cannot think that they were themselves parents; or, if they were, I cannot think that they had lost a child. I have heard people talk that had no children; and I have heard people talk that had never lost any children; but there is an unmistakeable initiation into a new life, and a new love, when parents have given up to God their dearly beloved. It teaches them a wisdom that outsiders know nothing of. And I think that, if these persons had children in heaven, they would not have pushed the cup of consolation from the hand of this mourning mother, by telling her that her children would be undistinguishable in a vast heavenly throng for ever. She will know them, and they will know her.

DIED:

DARSIE—On Friday morning, 3d instant, Hon. GEORGE DARSIE, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, George R. Anderson, near Hazelwood Station, Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad. Carriages will start from the office of Fairman & Samson, corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, precisely at 1 o'clock. Sunday train also leaves station for Hazelwood at 1 o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

MULLIN—On Tuesday, February 28th, JOHN K. MULLIN, aged forty eight years.

The funeral will take place this morning, at 9½ o'clock, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

METZGER—On Thursday evening, Mar. 2d, JOHN ADAM METZGER aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 784 Penn street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching every Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. S. Washington, at the Church, Grant street near the corner of Sixth, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend. fo27-3m-eve

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE

Will Cure the Worst Cases of Piles.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, agents for Boyle's Celebrated Pile Cure. fe22

TO LET.—The large second story ROOM 81x98 feet, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth street. Also, Third and Fourth stories of same building. Inquire of JAMES MORRON mr4-4t No. 113 Beaver street, Allegheny.

AMBER OIL,

100 barrels Dunkard Creek Amber Oil, for sale by SHRIVER & LAZEAR, cor. Second and Smithfield streets mr4-it

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. [mr4] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WALL PAPERS.—The newest designs of gold, velvet, satin and common papers, now receiving at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. [mr4] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a Partnership at No. 53 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, to carry on a GENERAL TAILORING BUSINESS, under the name and style of WM. LADLEY & CO. WM. LADLEY, mr4-1t STEVEN BYERS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.—The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 8th day of March, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 4th inst., to Monday, the 13th of March, by order of the Board. E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

mr4-1w

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., Pittsburgh, March 3d, 1865.

EXPRESS TO THE

Monongahela Oil Regions.

This Company having established Agencies at Rouseville, Enterprise and Greenshoro, Greene county, Pa., are prepared to do a general Express Forwarding business between Pittsburgh and those points, via Monongahela river. The goods and valuables will be in charge of our own messengers, and no matter entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. GEO. B. NGHAM, Agent.

mr4-1m

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH, LOYALTY FUND.—The Recruiting Committee reported to a meeting of the citizens of this Ward, on THURSDAY last, that they had exhausted their resources, and could put in but 61 of their quota, and unless those who had not contributed to this fund would come up promptly by 9 o'clock, on the evening of March 4th, the draft would be given to the Ward, and the draft proceed.

There are nearly four hundred men liable to draft, only about one half have given anything towards relieving the Ward of the draft, although they have all escaped by paying!

There can be no doubt that there will be great changes at death. When we drop the body, matter is done with. After that, we are to have a spiritual body. We can scarcely conceive of such a state as that which awaits us. We understand it better by negatives than by positives. "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." As to what a spiritual body is, we can form no distinct conception at all; we only know that such a body is to be. All the passions whose functions seem to be the nourishment of our physical life. We shall doubtless leave behind us many of those appetites that inhere in the mind, and which cloud it up rather in its physical connections than in its immortal and spiritual entity.

When one ear of corn grows, it grows with a stalk; but it is none the less a recognizable ear of corn if you break it off from that stalk. For the purposes of growing it is necessary that there should be a husk of silk; but that silk dries up and perishes, and leaves the corn intact. It is needful that there should be a husk to protect and nourish the corn, and supply it with juices; but, when the husk is ripe, the ear of corn remains. And there is a coat which is indispensable to the life of the kernel during its growing and maturity, from which, the moment it is matured, you may strip it away, without injuring the corn. You have taken away the conditions that were

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried on as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

HYMN FOR INAUGURATION DAY.

[Written for the Philadelphia Press.]

God of our fathers! Thee
Let all their children praise:
The wonders we have lived to see
Surpass the ancient days.

Stone age of Truth will rise—
Such was our feeble thought:
Thou steppest from behind the skies,
And lo! the work is wrought!

All hail, redeeming God!
Mercy shall wrath excel:
And still, where blood has stain'd the sod,
Immortal Freedom dwell.

Thy servant who renews
This day his solemn vows,
Baptise his soul with heavenly dews,
And crown with fire his brows.

His honest hands uphold,
His will with thine imbue.
And show Thou choosest, as of old,
The humble and the true.

Soon may the word come forth
From Thine almighty throne,
"In peace and love, let South and North
Forevermore be one!"

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

National Celebration To-day.

Flags to be Flung to the Breeze.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE CHURCHES

All Business to be Suspended.

Meeting in the Evening.

An adjourned meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of suggesting suitable measures for celebrating our recent victories, in conjunction with the inauguration of President Lincoln, convened in the Board of Trade Rooms, yesterday, Geo. R. White, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. White read a number of communications from clergymen announcing their intention of holding service in their respective churches The following is an official list of the churches in which Divine service will be held at noon: Ames Church, Rev. P. Blackburn; Second Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Howard; Christ Church, Allegheny, Rev. D. Page; Fourth Presbyterian, Rev. A. C. McClelland; First Reformed Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Douglas; Liberty Street M. E Church, Rev. W. E. Davidson; Sixth Presbyterian, Rev. Prof. Wilson; First M. P. Church, Fifth street, Rev. Cowl; St. Paul's Cathedral, corner Fifth and Grant streets; Jewish Synagogue, Prof. Josiah Cohen, Hancock street—services at half past 10 o'clock; First Universalist Church, Rev. Boardman; First Presbyterian, (Mozart Hall, Seventh street,) Rev. Herrick Johnson; Grace Church, corner Grant and Webster streets, Rev. J. H. Wagoner.

It is presumed all of the other churches will be open, and sermons or addresses delivered by their pastors.

Mr. Moutooth announced that the committee had secured Lafayette Hall, which would be open at half past seven o'clock in the evening

The following is the programme for the day:

First—Citizens will display the National Flag from their dwellings and places of business.

Second—A total suspension of business between the hours of eleven and a half o'clock a. m. and three p. m.

Third—That all the bells in the city be rung from eleven and a half o'clock a. m. till twelve o'clock m.

Fourth—That the clergy of the city open their churches between the hours of twelve and one o'clock p. m., and deliver short patriotic addresses to the people of their respective congregations; offering prayers of thanksgiving for the victories achieved by our armies.

Fifth—A salute of one hundred guns will be fired between twelve and one o'clock p. m.

Sixth—A meeting will be held in the evening in one of our public halls, of which due notice will be given, where appropriate addresses will be delivered, with appropriate singing and other music.

On motion, the press of the city was requested to be established in the procession of the Mayor, with an earnest desire that its recommendations should be complied with. In accordance with the wish of the meeting we give the proclamation:

"To the Citizens of Pittsburgh and Vicinity—FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been requested by a number of our most influential and respected citizens to call a meeting of the loyal and patriotic people of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for a *Grand National Celebration*, on Saturday, the 4th of March, in honor of the recent successes of our glorious army and the happy prospect of a speedy termination of the rebellion; and a number of our fellow citizens having, in accordance with the call, assembled and made due preparation for this auspicious occasion, I hereby recommend that the people of Pittsburgh and its vicinity join in a general and hearty response to their recommendation by a total suspension of business.

"In making this suggestion, I need not urge upon my fellow-citizens, whose active sympathies with the cause of the Union have become proverbially known throughout the land, that this is an occasion worthy of our enthusiasm, and not only a fitting tribute to the memory of those departed heroes who have fallen in battle, but a just acknowledgement of the bravery and patriotism of those bronzed heroes who have bared their breasts to the storm of battle, so triumphantly sustained the national cause and so valiently contributed to the suppression of the most gigantic and wicked rebellion on record. Let us, then, emulate the patriotism of our countrymen in other cities in doing honor to the loyal and the brave; and let the nation, throughout its length and breadth, "rejoice and be exceeding glad" that the benign reign of peace and prosperity is now at hand."

Although the notice was rather short, we anticipate a very general compliance with the recommendations of the Chief Magistrate of our city, and the general desire of the community, and that the fourth of March will hereafter become a national holiday, second only to the Fourth of July.

POLL-TAX—THE LAW AS PASSED.—The following is an official copy of the Bounty Tax Law as passed by the Legislature on the first instant:

Be it enacted, &c., That the School Directors of the First, Third, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Wards, Pittsburgh, the Boroughs of East Pittsburgh, and Township of Finley and Scott, in Allegheny county, be authorized to levy and collect a poll tax, not exceeding twenty-five dollars, from each and every male resident in said districts over the age of twenty-one years: Provided, This act shall not apply to those who have already or may hereafter subscribe and pay to the Treasurer of the Bounty Fund of either of said districts the sum of fifty dollars; the poll tax to be applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers, and to be collected the same as other taxes.

At a large meeting of the enrolled men of the Sixth ward, held in the School House, on Thursday evening, the following circular and appeal was ordered to be printed and placed in the house of every person in the ward:—"The act authorizing the levying of a per capita tax of $25 on each male resident of the ward having become a law, and the School Board having agreed to issue bonds as rapidly as the men are ready to be placed to the credit of the ward, it is necessary that the money you have subscribed should be at once paid in, so that the quota may be filled as rapidly as possible. You are therefore desired to come to the meetings, which will be held every evening, at the school house, and pay your subscriptions. In order that the receiving of the money may be expedited, the following persons are appointed a Collecting Committee: John Wright, John R. Marthens, and S. S. Floyd. Payments may also be made to Wm. Little, Esq., Treasurer."

THE NEW COMPANIES.—Captains Wright and Tyler's companies, which were recruited in Allegheny City, under the late order of the Governor, have been assigned to the 61st regiment. A strong effort was made by the officers of the new companies to have a regiment formed, and the field officers had been named, but the organization has been overruled, and the companies, upon their arrival at Harrisburg, will be forwarded to the regiments already in the field. Captain Charles Wiley's company will be sent to the Army of the Southwest. We understand that much dissatisfaction is expressed by some of the officers at being thus summarily disposed of, and that an effort will be made to have the order assigning them revoked; but as the companies were formed for the express purpose of filling up veteran organizations, the ambitious candidates for field appointments will hardly succeed in their project.

ROW IN ALLEGHENY.—On Thursday evening a number of newly enlisted soldiers entered a lager beer saloon, in the Allegheny Diamond, kept by Chas. Michaels, and called for drinks As they were intoxicated at the time, Michaels, refused to furnish them with liquor, when they became very disorderly, and commenced beating a stranger who happened to be in the room. Officers Best and Elkins were called in, and after a severe skirmish succeeded in conveying the rioters to the Mayor's office, where they were fined in sums varying from five to twenty dollars, which they paid and were discharged. Officer Elkins entered a charge of assault against one of the parties named McFarland, but was afterwards induced to withdraw it.

IN WASHINGTON.—Rev. Dr. Prestly, of this city, one of the most learned and eloquent divines in the country, will preach in the Four-and-a-half-street Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Sunderland's), Washington City, on Sunday morning, March 5th. The Doctor is the guest of Col. James A. Ekin, well known in this community, and a resident of Elizabeth.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION.—Contributions received during the month ending February 28, 1865.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntley Neighborhood—3 quilts, 3 pads, 3 shirts, 7 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 12 handkerchiefs, 7 dozen comfresses, 18 pin rolls, 1 towell, 3 rolls of cloths, 8 yards bandages, lot of lint, 4 slings, half pound blackberries, 7½ pounds dried apples, 6½ crackers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Indiana, Pa.—28 flannel, 21 housewives.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Buena Vista—40 pairs drawers, 8 arm slings, 2 bundle rags, 50 yards bandages, 1 package lint, 2 packages papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Federal Sorings—(Omitted in former report)—6 comforts, 5 canapple butter, 2 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 2 housewives, 10 cans of grape butter from Mrs. Kennedy.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Tallacavey—25 muslin shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharon, per Mrs Hunter—110 pounds dried beef, 5 cans coffee, 4 papers pepper, 5¼ pounds crackers, 4 cans pickled cabbage, 6 cans cucumber pickles, 1 can preserved elderberries, 9 cans tomatoes, 18 pounds cheese, 1 sack salt, 3 cans peaches, 3 cans apple butter, 153½ pounds dried apples, 6 cans dried biscuit, 1 can crust, 2 cans pickelhill, 5 sweet cakes, 10 cans mustard, 2 pounds tea, 7 pounds sugar, 3 cans apple sauce, 1 can quinces, 1 barrel, 42 pounds crackers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Parentum—15 shirts 13 finger-stalls, 15 handkerchiefs, 14 pairs drawers, 21 rolls bandages, 7 pads, lot of rags, 6 towels, 3 packages lint, 5 pounds dried fruit, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Salem, Mercer county—28 pounds dried apples, 1 can apple butter, 1 can elderberries, 24 sheets letter paper, 3 packages envelopes, 6 handkerchiefs, 5 shirts, 14 towels, 2 feather pillows, 1 table-cloth, 2 rolls bandages, 5 packages lint, 1 roll old muslin, half bushel apples.

Little Girls' Soldiers' Aid Society of Sharon—52 towels, 77 rolls bandages, 70 packages compress, 36 handkerchiefs, 8 packages papers, 7 pads, 56 compresses, 2 housewives, 2 linen coats, 1 shirt, 98 magazines, 1 can plum butter, 2 jars currants, 1 cans spiced apples, 1 can maple molasses, 2 jars tomatoes, 1 can gooseberries, 2 cans apple butter, 3 quarts elderberries, 2 quarts dried corn, 1 can preserved elderberries.

William M. Murray, Esq., Oakland—1 barrel flour.

No name—2 pair woolen socks, 2 pair slippers, The following articles have been made from material furnished by the Commission:

Miss Smiths—84 arm slings; donate magazines and papers.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church S. A. S.—129 arm slings, 15 shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny City—17 slings, 86 shirts, 20 pairs drawers; donations, 2 sleeping caps, 2 needle books, 8 pair socks.

Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, Pittsburgh—8 shirts; 2 do. donated.

Miss Orr—24 arm slings.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Freeport—12 shirts, 60 towels, 6 arm slings, 3 lbs. lint.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickley—77 flannel shirts, 50 arm slings, 13 pair socks, 46 towels.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Connellsville—16 comforts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton—11 pairs drawers, 5 shirts, 2 wrappers, 17 arm slings, 17 handkerchiefs, 8 towels, 2 cans fruit, 3 packages dried fruit, 1 package lint; 1 package papers, 2 comforts.

Shipments and local disbursements during the month ending February 28:

Woolen Drawers	244	Wrappers	9
Woolen Shirts	1570	Overshoes, pairs	45
Woolen Socks	57	Slippers, pairs	14
Handkerchiefs	123	Blankets	2
Pin Cushions	20	Pads	14
Bed Ticks	121	Housewives	42
Sheets	10	Dried Apples, bbls	103
Slips	10	Dried Beef, lbs	110
Bandages, lbs	195	Cheese, lbs	17
Comforts	79	Salt, sack	1
Pillows	6	Crackers, lbs	42
Arm Slings	309	Cans Fruit	168
Crutches, pairs	33	Sour Kraut, bbls	6
Towels	618	Pic'd Mangoes, kgs	21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞A SORE THROAT, WHEN NEGLECTED, often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease. *Dupuy's Expectorant Balsam* is a prompt remedy for all Bronchial Affections, and when taken in time, soon eradicates all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere

f-27-M-W-S

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. It requires only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists, Price 50 Cents. A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agents, 2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oct29-y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

For this night only, the great moral drama,
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
THIS EVENING, the management have selected the new moral Temperance Drama, in four acts, from Arthur's popular story, entitled TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM. This beautiful drama depicts a series of truthful scenes in the course of a drunkard's life, marred by no exaggerations, but exhibits the actualities of the Bar Room, with a severe simplicity and adherence to truth, that gives to every picture a dangerous fascination, and respected.

To conclude with
JACK SHEPPARD.
MONDAY—DAN SATCHELL will appear.

Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon by the CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

Wonderful success of the
GREAT COLLINS,
Who will appear to-night in his "Original Cure," and "The Seven Ages of Man."

First week of the favorite balladist,
MR. J. H. STOUT,
All the favorites in new acts. First time of the new farce of
Turn Him Out.
Chara. torn by O. W. Blake, W. C. Smythe, H. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. C. J. Foster and Miss E. Lehman. Great bill for SATURDAY

Grand Gala Day at Concert Hall. Matinee by the C. Z. TROUPE, March 4th.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
GRAND NATIONAL MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, when will be presented the
BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.
BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.
BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.
BUTCHER'S DOG OF GHENT.
SING NG, DANCING, NIGGERISMS, etc.
In the evening, the thrilling drama, entitled
Antoine, the Savage.

Antoine	W. J. Thompson.
Victor	J. C. Cloud.
Violette	Mrs. Frank Drew
Dogs of the Rock	Hector and Carlo.

Everybody is going Saturday Afternoon and Evening to see the C. Z. TPOUPE.

ENGLISH OPERA AT MASONIC HALL.

Directors	Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager	Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager	Mr. J. M. Weston.
Musical Conductor	Mr. W. G. Deltrich.

CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
For a Few Days Only.

The following names comprise the principal artistes:

Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Fannie Riddell, Prima Donnas Soprano; Miss Georgie Fowler, Contralto; Mrs. C. F. Beesley, Soprano; Mr. William Castle, Primore Tenore; Mr. S. C. Campbell, Primo Baritone; Mr. Walter Birch, Second Tenor; Mr. Warren White, First Basso; Mr. John Clark, Second Basso; Mr. Wm. Sparks, Basso Buffo, together with an efficient orchestra corps. The Opera Troupe numbering *forty artistes* of acknowledged ab ility.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6th, 1865, will be performed the celebrated opera, in three acts, composed by M. W. Baife, entitled

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Thaddeus, a Polish Refugee, Mr. William Castle; Florestein, a conceited fop, Mr. Walter Birch; Devilshoof, leader of a 61 av band, Mr. Warren White; Captain of the Guard, Mr. Wm. Sparks Arline, the Count's daughter, (aged six years in the first act) Arline, the Bohemian Girl, Miss Fannie Stockton; The Gipsy Queen, Miss Georgie Fowler; Buda, governess of Arline, act first, Miss Emma Lee. Retainers, peasants, lords, ladies and Gipsys by members of the chorus and corps de ballet.

Tickets—Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Books of the opera for sale at the door.

mh4 JOHN HUGHES, Business Agent.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A FAIR and Festival for the Benefit of the Building Fund of the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH of Pittsburgh will be held at MASONIC HALL, commencing on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st,
And continuing
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Music and Refreshments will be provided, and an agreeable variety of amusements, Tableaux, Farces, Songs, &c. will be presented. A good collection of useful and ornamental articles will be on hand for sale.

The public are invited to attend. Tickets of admission, 25 cts. fe28-4t

CONCERT HALL.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing Monday, February 27th.
THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE, BERGER FAMILY, AND YOUNG FEMALE
BRASS BAND.

The above widely known and highly successful band of performers will give a series of their popular and pleasing entertainments as above. Their programme embraces a number of different and, one would say, universally attractive, including Ballad and Opera, Music, the Ballet, Irish Comedy, Black Wire performance, Military Evolutions, &c., &c. There will be a Matinee Saturday afternoon, March 4th, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Tickets, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence a quarter to 8 o'clock.

fe23-9t J. HENAGE CARTER, Proprietor.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
166 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja23-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS,

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on fifteen years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Forceps are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters! Let all such call at 23 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $15 to $18, for superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
97S PENN STREET.

THE PROSPECTUS
OF THE
UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. the share-holders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Working Capital.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 166 Front st.; Messrs. Fancher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water street; Wm. M. Parks, Esq., 19 Broad street; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., 74 Broadway; Messrs. T. Reich am & Co., 68 Wall street, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, 56 Fulton street, and Geo. J. Hardy, 18 Court street, Brooklyn; and at the office of the Company, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES.
E. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., 166 Front street.
J. C. DAYTON, firm J. C. Dayton and Co., 107 Front street.
WM. A. FOWLER, 74 Broadway.
I. B. WELLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, 74 Broadway.
SMITH FANCHER, firm Fancher & McChesney, 8 Water street.
JOHN CHADWICK, 151 Pearl street.
FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., 47 Water street.
M. PARKS, 19 Broad street.
EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., 34 Wall street.

OFFICERS:
President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this Company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil Region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegheny River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made which the immediate active working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

By referring to the issues of this paper of March 1st and 2d, the reader will find a full list of the properties which this Company owns. mr1-3t

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a tight strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the lightest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.

Send for Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom.

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe4

THE DALTON
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINE.
The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism.

KNITS UPWARDS 20 DIFFERENT KIND OF APPAREL.

A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit, in ten minutes.

We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent societies and Institutions. Send for Circular and Samples, call and see them in operation.

WESTERN AGENCY,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
E. P. CARPENTER.
fe4

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors: it strengthens the whole nervous system: it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Corner Wood and Second street.
Prepared by Dr A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio. no9-1y

PRODUCE—
1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
2 kegs " Lard.
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
141 Water street.
fe23

LEAD—
244 pigs "Linden" Lead, best quality.
For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
fe24-tf 13 Wood street.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS. COLT'S constantly on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 13 Wood street

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $500,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, Sta e banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-d&w-3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,

In the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja9-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) **HUGH McCULLOCH,**
ja24-6m Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United states Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja31-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja12-7m Comptroller of the Currency.

DR. S. S. CHRISTY.....W. L. TYLER.....FRED. F. WICKL

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-1f

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE.

ONE 6 BY 14 INCH AND ONE 7 by 20 inch OIL ENGINE, with double flue or locomotive boilers, at

M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.
fe15-

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS,
No. 64 Fourth street.
no15

REFINED SUGARS.

50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
ja30 141 Water street

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

(L. S.) HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.
Sheeting and Shirting,
MUSLINS
AND GOOD PRINTS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now being received and selling cheap.
fe23

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
CLOSING OUT,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

SUMMER POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BEREGES,
CHINTZES,
WHITE BRILLIANTS,
JACONETTE FLOUNCING,
COLORED ALPACCAS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
COLORED DELAINES.

A large assortment of Winter Goods closing out cheap. fe21

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
In full stock, at
no28 R. H. PALMER'S, 84 Wood street.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS

SUGAR CURED HAMS.
Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef. For sale by
fe14-tf TOWNSEND & LONG,
Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

PRODUCE—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Evaporated;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja25 Nos. 136 and 138 Second street.

JOSEPH SCHMIDT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
409 Penn street,
de14-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

R. HONEGGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

J. A. GRAFF..... C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh,
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au22-6m

JOHN SEIFERTH..... CHARLES WEIDL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO J. LEOPOLD SAHL
IMPORTERS AND DE

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 7 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
Certificates of Indebtedness.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Gold
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The market is only fair and slightly feverish. Caldwell, 6¼@6¾; Dalzell, 9@9¼; Densmore, 6¾; Egbert, 3¼@3⅝; El Dorado, 1½@2; Maple Shade, 25½; St. Nicholas, 4¾ bid; Gold 1985.

FRIDAY, March 3, P. M.

The list of sales this evening, at the People's Stock Exchange, embrace a greater variety of Stocks than was ever sold on one occasion. Almost every company on the regular list called had some transactions in its Stock. The following exhibit, in detail, will give a true index of the state of our local Oil Stock market:

105	shares	Allegheny and Pittsburgh	$8 50
100	do	do do	8 50
300	do	Banner	98
100	do	Blood Farm and Ohio	1 85
200	do	Central Basin	97½
100	do	Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 65
800	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
300	do	do do	99
250	do	do do	99
400	do	do do	99
138	do	El dorado	1 80
150	do	Federal	1 10
200	do	do	1 10
100	do	do	1 10
50	do	Hemlock	4 00
50	do	do	4 00
200	do	Horseneck	1 02½
200	do	do	1 02½
200	do	Merchants	85
888	do	do	85
200	do	do	85
500	do	do	85
500	do	McAboy	98
500	do	do	99
78	do	Ohio Valley	2 25
100	do	Oil Creek and Cherry Run	6 15
100	do	Paxton	4 85
200	do	Phillips	4 85
300	do	Pittsburgh and New York	1 10
400	do	do do	1 20
100	do	do do	1 15
250	do	do do	1 16
100	do	do do	1 15
100	do	do do	1 10
100	do	do do	1 10
800	do	do do	1 00
100	do	do do	1 00
100	do	do do	1 00
100	do	Pittsburgh & Philada	3 50
100	do	do do	3 45
100	do	do do	3 20
100	do	do do	3 00
100	do	do do	3 00
500	do	do do	3 06
200	do	do do	3 00
100	do	do do	3 00
200	do	Petrona of Philadelphia	1 50
100	do	Ravenue	95
1000	do	Ritchie	95
1000	do	do	95
100	do	Ross	1 80
500	do	do	1 80
500	do	do	1 80
1000	do	do	1 75
300	do	do	1 75
100	do	Rynd Farm	5 05
800	do	Tack Petroleum, in lots	3 25
200	do	do do	3 25
100	do	do do	3 25
100	do	do do	3 25
100	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 45
100	do	do do	1 06
50	do	do do	1 04
50	do	do do	1 04
50	do	do do	1 04
100	do	do do	1 04
100	do	Union Lubric	80
200	do	do	87½
200	do	Western Pennsylvania	2 00
200	do	do do	3 00

AFTER BOARD.

150	shares	Oil Creek & Cherry Run	$6 10
800	do	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 05
500	do	do do	1 04
500	do	Pittsburgh & New York	1 05
100	do	Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 05

—To-morrow (Saturday) being Inauguration Day, it was decided to have no session of the People's Board on that evening.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* on its report of sales of oil stocks on Wednesday last, says:

The Stock Boards, to-day, was solely monopolized by operations in Oil shares. The excitement continues unabated. About 66,000 shares changed hands to-day, an increase of 8,000 over the sales of yesterday.

Our prediction, that with the opening of Spring the speculation in Oil stocks would probably increase, is now in a fair way of fulfillment, judging from the transactions of to-day. There seems to be no end to the list of "new companies," either formed and getting ready to "bore," or in process of formation. Several new companies have been placed upon the books, and many more are embodying and attaining that prominence in the Petroleum world. At the present time it requires a good memory to carry the names of the different companies, and should they go on increasing, list will soon be beyond the grasp of the most retentive memory. As for remembering the prices at which the different shares are selling, it is utterly impossible, except in the case of those companies in which a person has an immediate interest.

We again advise our readers to be cautious. In the midst of such a wild excitement as is now raging, some mistakes are necessarily to be. The most extensive operators feel this, and will, no doubt, act accordingly. But such a fever for becoming suddenly rich spreads quickly, and the issue, after the heat is over, are likely to be those who know comparatively little about the business, and who invest in a few hundred or thousand shares under the impression that they will speedily realize large profits. This is the class of persons to whom our remarks are addressed.

It is evident that of the large number of companies now in operation, organized or soon to be formed, there are many which will never return the money invested in them, either by reason of their utter worthlessness, the mismanagement of irresponsible directors, or of so impracticable a location as almost to preclude the possibility of getting oil to market, if it should be found. Companies such as these, and there are many of them, are obviously to be avoided, and under ordinary circumstances would scarcely require an allusion. Investors would take the trouble to inquire for themselves the true character of their venture, which in many cases they do not, until disappointment and disaster overtake them.

—We have repeatedly urged upon the officers of our oil companies the necessity of monthly or weekly reports, but as there is nothing in the law creating them which compels a compliance with so reasonable a request, it is suggested by one of our exchanges that the State Legislature should be at once importuned to pass an amendment making it obligatory upon all oil companies to make returns stately of the condition of their affairs. It says:

"To give to such undertakings the impress of fair business venture is within the power of the respective State Legislatures. Upon the establishment of the requisite authority, a uniform system of (say quarterly) reports should be adopted (with balance sheet), embodying all such items as are needful to show the fluctuations of each corporation, financial and productive status, receipts and from what, expenses and for what, the progress of productive workings, with all liabilities, amount remaining of development and, &c.

"It is clear that under such a system our oil companies would attain a much more legitimate financial position than at present, and their certificates of stock would by lesson on the character of a lottery ticket which may draw a prize or a blank, and with careful watching there will be hope even for the cost consumers' mutual coal companies."

—The new twenty-five cent fractional notes have made their appearance. They are about the same width as the old postal currency notes of the same denomination, but one-fourth longer. They contain a likeness of Secretary Fessenden, and are printed on stout, thick paper. The back is printed in green.

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie,) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 27, and since the beginning of the year:

DATE.	1865.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$4,111,109	$8,596,520	$429,574
Prev. reported	28,074,685	23,175,348	37,367,612
Since Jan. 1	$32,185,794	$29,769,868	$40,287,200

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FROM JULY 1, 1864, TO DATE.

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Imports mdse.	$116,905,277	$115,721,981	$96,118,781
Exc'ge produce	128,971,421	104,342,360	165,453,606
Exp'ts specie	40,010,908	37,233,971	26,183,959

The following table shows the present cost of railway materials and wages, and the prices in 1860:

	1860	1864.	Adv'e.
Rails, per ton	$45 00	$135 00	$90 00
Locomotive tire	12 00	40 00	28 00
Car wheels, each	7 50	30 00	15 50
Lumber, "fence," M	7 50	20 00	12 5
Engineers, per day	2 75	5 25	2 50
Conductors, per month	75 25	125 25	54
Laborers, per day	77½	1 75	98
Carpenters, per day	1 34	2 11	97

The next balance sheets made by leading roads will show less profit to stockholders and more to the large gross earnings and gains upon the traffic of the past two years.

Review of the Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1865.

Dullness continues the main feature of the Iron and Bloom market. The only transactions are in small parcels. Prices ruled altogether in favor of buyers, who in most cases were asking a larger concession than holders were willing to submit to. In the absence of sales our readers are referred to the Railroad Imports of Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore. They can ascertain what the receipts are, and who they were consigned to.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 4, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing very interesting to note in regard to trade generally, the demand being principally for small parcels to meet the wants of the home market. The weather remains unfavorable for out-door transactions, and the streets and roads were in a deplorable condition. Both rivers were rising last evening, with over twelve feet water by the marks. On the landing a moderate amount of activity was perceptible, and a fair amount of Pittsburgh manufactures were being forwarded to the great and growing west. The boats announced for this day are: The Minerva, for Wheeling. She leaves at noon. She brought up a heavy cargo. The St. Johns leaves this morning for St. Louis with one of the largest trips of the season. She is intended for the Missouri river trade. The Julia, from Zanesville, will be found at the landing this morning. She will receive freight at 4 p. m., and, of course, McVay will be found in the office. The Emma Graham, another favorite, left Zanesville for this port on Thursday. The Minneola being detained, leaves for Cincinnati this day. The Onward is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville the Hard Times, being unavoidably detained, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati. The Camelia is receiving for Nashville; she will leave as stated. The first-class packet Kate Putnam, is receiving for Cairo and St. Louis; she will be followed by the Nevada, Captain Evans. Captain Golding's fine packet, America is filling up for St. Paul; to persons that wish to go through without reshipping this present opportunity should not be neglected. The Brownsville packets are doing a large and increasing business. The rush to the Dunkard Oil Regions continues. Below will be found the sales which came under our notice:

FISH—The market was steady with a fair local demand. The sales were only limited, viz: Herring—20 half barrels Lake at $8. Cod Fish—Sales of 1,000 lbs. at 9c per lb.

SALT—The market was quiet. We note sales of 100 bbls at $3 00.

GRAIN—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. The receipts are daily increasing by river and rail, and buyers manifest no disposition to operate. The rates at present are altogether nominal, so that correct figures were difficult to obtain. Wheat is arriving in large quantities; Red was held at $1 90@2 00, and White at $2 10. We did not learn of any transactions. Oats were dull; we note sales of 300 bush from store at 85@88c. Barley was without any special movement; market dull, and prices unsettled.

SEEDS—There was a larger inquiry for Seeds, particularly for Clover. We note sales to the extent of 375 bush at $4 50 ₩ bush. Timothy was held at $6 25, and Flax at $3 00.

BRANS—Was in moderate demand; sales of 9 bbls, choice, at $3 00 ₩ bush.

BUTTER—The supply was in advance of the demand, hence the market was dull, prices ruling lower. Sales of 10 pkgs at 35@36c, the latter figure for choice.

POTATOES—The market was dull, with sales of 100 bbls Mercer at $4 25.

EGGS—The receipts continue to increase, with sales of 10 bbls at 25@28c. Prices tend downward.

FLOUR—The market was not active. The sales were in a small way to meet the wants of the home market. The receipts continue to increase. Among the sales were the following: 75 bbls extra family at $10 50@10 75, 75 do at $10 75, 50 do Madison at $10 90, 150 do at $11 00 for choice. The prevailing inquiry was for the latter grades.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 160 boxes Western reserve at 20@22c, very choice 23c.

APPLES—The receipts by the river were large. Among the sales were 168 bbls at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

BACON—The market was unchanged as regard prices or demand, we omit prices.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 4, 1865.

The Iron and Nail market was steady at the late decline. The sales however were only in a small way. The rates were as follows:

FLAT BAR.

	₩ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7½
1½ to 1½, by ½ to ¾ inch	8
1½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

	₩ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	8¾

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by 1¼ to 5-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ½ and 5-16 inch	8¼
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	8½
½ to ¾, by ½ and 3-16 inch	8¾

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8½
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	8¾
1 and 1¼	9
¾ inch	10½
⅝ inch	11½
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7½
2¼ to 2¾	7¾
3 to 4 inch	8
4¼ to 4 inch	8½
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	¼ and 5-16 inch 8¾
	⅜ inch 8¾
	⅞ and ¾ inch 9

OVAL IRON.

	₩ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	¼ and ⅜ inch 8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	⅞ inch 8¾

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1¼ inch	⅜ inch 8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	½ inch 9

WAGON BOX IRON.

SHEET.

No. 16 to 17	8¼
" 18 to 24	9
" 25 and 26	9½
" 27	9¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₩ lb extra

FLAT RAILS

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8

Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent ₩ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1½ by ¼ inch	9

Juniata Iron 2½cts ₩ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron 8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata 15

NAILS.

	₩ keg		₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails	7 62	20d Fine	9 87½
8d and 9d	8 37	10d "	9 87½
6d and 7d	8 12	8d " Lining	11 37
4d and 5d	8 37	6d " do	9 12
3d and 4d	8 87	4d " spikes	7 87
Casing Nails		Barrel.	
8d	10 12	⅞ inch	11 37
7d	9 87½	¾ inch	10 37
6d	9 62	⅝ inch	9 87
4d	9 62	½ inch	9 87
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 12	6d	9 37
8d	9 87	4d	9 37
10d	9 62		
12d	9 62		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or Pittsburgh equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

The New Orleans *Price Current* has now completed its statement of the sugar crop in the State of Louisiana for the past season, and we insert in the following recapitulation, comparing the product with the returns for the years 1861-2, before the war:

Parishes.	1864 5 hhds.	1861 2 hhds.
Orleans	98	1,700
Jefferson	981	6,400
Plaquemine	2,891	22,433
Terrebonne	426	28,800
Assumption	663	36,736
Lafourche	118	29,781
St. Charles	73	19,197
St. John Baptist	46	13,818
St. James	266	31,224
Ascension	1,283	30,742
Iberville	479	41,164
Jefferson	203	11,188
Point Coupee	4	22,565
West Baton Rouge	55	24,057
East Baton Rouge	69	10,949
Total	6,755	390,232

The total crop of 1861-2 was 459,410 hhds. The figures of the *Price Current* are not mere estimates, but the aggregate of the returns from all the plantations cultivated, obtained by the editor from the planters themselves, or from reliable authority. The Molasses crop is estimated at 15,000 to 16,000 barrels, which exceeds the usual allowance of 70 gallons Molasses for every 1,000 lbs of Sugar. Referring to the plantations under cultivation before the war, and to the large cuttings incurred for steam engines and like costly machinery used for grinding, etc., the *Price Current* says the whole of this, together with the smaller losses and other necessary disabilities, "must inevitably go to ruin, unless liberal facilities are accorded to the planters to enable them to reclaim the plantations now going entirely to waste."

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There was but little done in Provisions, though prices were rather inclined to a little firmer feeling. Bulk Shoulders are hard to get at less than 15½c. Sides have 17½c as a trading figure for them loose; but there is no pressure to sell at that.

Lard is firmly held at 22c, with little or nothing doing.

A little inquiry as to mess Pork finds holders standing up more firmly for $37, though no transactions appear to have been made.

Bacon is dull, with but few sales as yet from the regular jobbing trade, which is maintained at the old figures.

New York Copper Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 2.

	Off'd	Ask'd		Off'd	Ask'd
Agtec	—	4	Indiana	—	5
Redfield	—	—	Knowlton	—	5
Boston	2¾	—	Lake Superior	—	23
Canada	3¼	—	Northwest	3½	4½
Central	—	63	Pittsburgh	—	2
Flint Steel R.	—	15	Superior	—	10

Boston Copper Stocks.

BOSTON, March 2

Central	55	Isle Royal	11
Franklin	48½	Minnesota	15
Hancock	11¾	National	8
Huron	49¼	French Creek	½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 4, 1865.

The market yesterday presented no new feature, the demand being exclusively for Refined, free. The market was bare of Crude, and will remain so until navigation to Oil City is resumed. The weather has been wet and disagreeable. Both rivers were rising, with a fair prospect of a flood. Dispatches from Oil City state that it was raining, with a fair prospect of the ice moving off before long. A few days will, no doubt, bring about that desirable event. A destructive fire broke out yesterday at that place. A number of buildings were destroyed—among them, the "Sheriff House," the United States Telegraph Office, and many other buildings. The extent of the loss could not be ascertained. The amount of oil to come forward is said to be large. Prices were somewhat irregular. There seems to be a wide difference of opinion as regards the prices when the supply reaches the market. Time, however, will determine what they will settle down at. Most of the oil brokers of our city are on a visit to the oil lands located on the Allegheny. Most of them will return early in the week in order to make ready for the opening of the spring trade. The only operations that came under our notice were the following:

REFINED OIL—The market has exhibited no change for the week past, the sales made being confined to small parcels—one 500 barrel lot to go out of the market being the only respectable sized sale made. The sales were: 150 bbls free to go West at 51c; 50 do, same price; sales of parcels comprising 5 and 10 bbls at 52c. Bonded was dull and not inquired for. Prices were nominal.

FUEL—The market was firm, with a good local demand. Most dealers are asking an advance. Sales of 90 bbls at $8 70. Stocks not large.

NAPHTA—The market was firm, with a fair demand. Sales of 50 bbls, free, at 45c; 20 do at 48c.

Pig Iron Imports per Pennsylvania R. R. for February 1865.

The following are the Imports of Pig Iron per Pennsylvania Railroad for February 1865, with the number of cars, tons and weight:

		No Cars	Tons	Weight
Feb.	1, G S Bryan	10	120	272,801
	1, J. Woodward	9	99	203,126
	1, J Wood & Co	4	40	88,504
	1, R C Loomis	2	20	45,040
	2, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	10	18,464
	2, Geo S Bryan	10	100	229,220
	2 J Morhead	15	170	384,788
	2, Shoenberger & Co	1	10	18,644
	3, R C Loomis	1	10	22,680
	3, J Morhead	9	90	194,302
	4, Fort Pitt Foundry	30	30	53,856
	4, S M Wickersham	8	80	148,726
	4, J Moorhead	5	50	106,080
	4, J Wood & Co	5	50	106,080
	4, D Crawford	5	50	112,041
	6, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	10	22,401
	6, S M Wickersham	4	40	74,318
	6, J Moorhead	1	10	20,642
	6, D. Crawford	5	50	111,783
	6, Graff, Bennett & Co	10	100	214,872
	7, J Moorhead	5	50	108,456
	7, Shoenberger & Co	1	10	18,864
	7, D Crawford	9	90	191,746
	9, J Moorhead	20	20	39,401
	9, Graf Bennett & Co	5	50	112,004
	9, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	10	18,344
	9, H Critchlow	10	100	206,715
	9, D Crawford	5	50	112,844
	9, J Moorhead	4	40	90,772
	10, G S Bryan	2	20	45,040
	10, J Moorhead	2	20	39,418
	11, J Moorhead	1	10	20,074
	11, H Critchlow	14	140	262,080
	11, R C Loomis	3	30	67,246
	11, H Critchlow	7	70	133,496
	11, J Moorhead	7	60	124,644
	14, Price Hancock	5	50	99,668
	14, S M Wickersham	4	40	74,714
	14, R C Loomis	5	50	112,005
	14, J Moorhead	1	10	21,212
	14, Graf, Bennett & Co	10	100	210,229
	15, J Moorhead	4	40	85,912
	15, H Critchlow	4	40	76,160
	20, J Moorhead	2	20	41,774
	20, Shoenberger & Co	4	40	75,702
	23, Lindsay & Owens	3	30	65,360
	23, Nimick & Co	1	10	21,120
	24, J Moorhead	2	20	44,800
	24, Shoenberger & Co	1	10	19,040
	25, J Moorhead	1	10	20,642
	25, Fort Pitt Foundry	2	20	34,710
	26, Fort Pitt Foundry	1	10	18,000
	27, J Moorhead	10	100	82,000
	27, Zug & Co	5	50	114,000
	28, J Moorhead	3	30	76,320
	28, J Rowland & Co	10	100	213,340
	28, Fort Pitt Foundry	2	20	37,988
	28, Shoenberger & Co	1	10	18,000
	28, J Morhead & Co	2	20	40,720

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The following are the receipts of Ore for February, 1865, over this road, with the weight and consignees. The receipts were large, amounting to ninety-eight cars, carrying nine hundred and eighty tons:

		No. Cars.	Weight.
Feb.	1, J Gray & Co	1	19,820
	1, Lloyd & Black	1	21,050
	1, Hollman, Rahm & Co	2	39,600
	1, Wharton & Brothers	2	39,340
	1, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	38,340
	1, Do	2	39,830
	1, Lloyd & Black	2	40,310
	2, Moorhead & Co	2	40,780
	2, Wharton & Bros	1	20,100
	2, Hollman, Rahm & Co	1	20,100
	2, Shoenberger & Co	1	20,440
	2, Lloyd & Black	1	20,420
	3, Moorhead & Co	1	20,000
	4, Shoenberger & Co	1	21,060
	5, Do	2	39,600
	6, Lloyd & Black	2	40,320
	6, Moorhead & Co	1	19,650
	6, Zug & Co	2	39,800
	6, Wharton & Bros	2	39,010
	7, Hollman, Rahm & Co	1	20,980
	7, Shoenberger & Co	1	20,284
	7, Hollman, Rahm & Co	1	20,060
	8, Wharton & Brothers	1	19,910
	8, Moorhead & Co	1	20,120
	8, McKnight & Co	1	21,120
	8, Hussey, Wells & Co	2	41,200
	8, Zug & Co	1	18,750
	8, Shoenberger & Co	1	20,000
	9, McKnight & Co	2	20,860
	9, Hussey Wells & Co	1	20,470
	9, Hussey Wells & Co	1	20,000
	9, McNight & Co	1	21,300
	11, Moorhead & Co	1	20,000
	11, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	1	20,000
	11, Hussey Wells & Co	1	20,520
	11, Hussey Wells & Co	2	41,100
	13, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	41,500
	13, Do	2	43,100
	13, Moorhead & Co	1	20,140
	14, Moorhead & Co	2	41,450
	14, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	1	20,000
	15, Nimick & Co	3	63,720
	15, McKnight & Co	1	19,740
	15, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	1	20,640
	16, Hollman, Rahm & Co	1	20,660
	16, McKnight & Co	2	39,240
	16, Hussey, Wells & Co	2	41,000
	16, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	16, Hollman, Rahm & Co	1	20,000
	17, Shoenberger & Co	1	20,000
	17, Hollman, Rahm & Co	1	20,440
	17, Hussey, Wells & Co	2	41,200
	18, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	18, Moorhead & Co	2	40,000
	20, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	20, Moorhead & Co	2	40,000
	21, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	21, Moorhead & Co	2	40,000
	22, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	22, Moorhead & Co	2	40,000
	23, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	23, Moorhead & Co	2	40,000
	24, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	24, Moorhead & Co	2	40,000
	25, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	2	40,000
	25, Moorhead & Co	2	40,000
	28, E Hall Ogden	9	20,160

Bloom Imports per Pennsylvania R. R.

The following are the receipts of blooms per the Pennsylvania Railroad for February, 1865 —number of cars, pieces and the weight:

		No. car.	Pieces.	Weight
Feb.	1, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	324	44,858
	1, Geo S Bryan & Co	1	160	20,490
	1, Jones & Laughlin	1	180	21,395
	3, Geo S Bryan & Co	2	320	40,660
	3, Jones & Laughlin	2	324	48,076
	4, Lyon, Shorb & Co	1	162	20,800
	4, Lyon, Shorb & Co	1	162	22,070
	5, Lloyd & Bissell	2	312	43,720
	7, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	324	41,760
	7, Geo S Bryan & Co	2	312	25,724
	8, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	302	38,648
	11, Lyon, Shorb & Co	3	557	57,749
	13, Lyon, Shorb & Co	1	162	22,125
	16, Singer, Nimick & Co	1	169	21,000
	17, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	323	42,565
	18, Nimick & Co	2	334	39,640
	20, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	350	41,350
	21, D Crawford	1	289	22,999
	21, Geo S Bryan & Co	1	126	57,820
	21, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	352	30,000
	23, D Crawford	1	289	22,999
	23, Geo S Bryan & Co	1	134	17,255
	24, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	336	21,815
	25, J Morehead	1	180	18,000
	25, Jones, Boyd & Co	1	180	20,284
	25, D C McCormick & Co	1	180	18,000
	27, Lyon, Shorb & Co	2	330	42,515
	28, J Moorhead	1	188	18,000
	28, D C McCormick & Co	2	180	18,000
	28, Nimick & Co	1	169	109,120
	28, Shoenberger & Co	1	169	18,000

Pig Iron Receipts for February, 1865.

The following are the Pig Iron receipts per the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for February, the weight, number of cars and tons:

		Tons.	Cars.	Wg't.
Feb.	1, Pitts & Conn R R	10	1	20,000
	1, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	17	1	34,000
	1, Nimick & Co	40	4	80,000
	2, do	10	1	20,000
	3, Martin, Oliver & Brickell	51	3	11,349
	4, do	10	2	22,680
	8, E Hall Ogden	10	1	20,160
	10, do	10	1	20,160
	13, Nimick & Co	20	2	40,000
	15, do	20	2	40,000
	16, do	10	1	20,000
	17, do	30	3	60,000
	18, do	10½	1	21,440
	28, E Hall Ogden	9	1	20,160

Imports by Railroad.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—I. H Voigt, 10 bbls apples; Rev M Smith, 1 bbl apples; M. Carnegie, 1 bale rags; Geo Rutan, 3 cars lumber; W Ferris, 15 pkgs household goods; J Herbst, 19 bbls apples; W Faloon, 20 bbls apples; W Patterson, 240 bgs barley; Bingham & Co, 168 do do; Fitzer & A, 5 bbls cider; R Henderson, 110 sks oats, 168 do corn; Shoenber & I, 16 pkgs produce; Potter, A & J, 4 do do; T C Jenkins, 8 bbls apples; McCullough & Co, 7 bbls roll butter; Fetzer & A, 24 bgs ear corn; Pittsburgh Paper Co, 25 bdls paper; H Hill & Co, 4 boxes tobacco; Elsner & Phillips, 1 bale wadding; B L Fahnestock, 17 pkgs mdze; W Stewart, 1 box trees; W P Beck, 2 bbls molasses; J as Conner, 128 half bbls fish; T C Jenkins, 1 car potatoes; Pennock & Ball, 50 bbls oil, F Van Gorder, 10 bbls turnips; Woods, B & Co, 11 bbls shoulders; R C & J H Sawyer, 50 bxs star candles; J P Hunt, 6 bdls paper; G Ludwig, 20 pkgs tobacco; Logan & G, 16 doz soaps.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Godfrey & Co, 15 bgs rags; Martin & Co, 1 car iron; W P Beck & Co, 50 bbls salt; R Stewart, 20 pkgs corn and 3 do oats; R Frank, 27 pkgs potatoes &c; R Stewart, 9 bbls oats; H C Parrott, 11 sks rags.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & F, 28 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 496 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lyday & Co, 50 barrels refined for Pittsburgh.

Aladin Company, 17 barrels benzine for Pittsburgh.

Later Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmc	Brownsville
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED

Franklin	Carmc	Brownsville
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Fayette	Speers	Brownsville
Gallatin	Carlile	Brownsville

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were twelve feet water in the channel, and both rivers rising. During the evening we had heavy rains.

WE are indebted to Capt. J. C. M'Vay, of the steamer "Julia" for attentions to this office.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon.

The steamer Julia is on her way for Zanesville. She will resume her trips in that trade on Saturday.

THE pretty steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Acawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This is one of the best boats of her class afloat.

THE fine packet Minneola, Capt. Dickenson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. We were pleased to see our attentive friend Morris Dorsey in the office.

THE steamer Hard Times, Capt. Perry Brown, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat.